

Egyptian Ruler Chronology

Introduction

- This list has been compiled to give you a total overview of Egyptian history
- From Pre-Dynastic Period around 3300 BC to the end of Ptolemy Rule in 30 BC
- Most detailed information is available about Old, Middle & New Kingdom
- Early Dynasties & tumultuous Interim Periods lack information & precise chronology
- Focus is on true Egyptian rulers, not foreign rulers – Hykos, Libyan, Nubian, Persian

Information

- List all kings, queens, sons, daughters, royal court officials & their roles
- Rule: general information, co-regency, political situation
- Economy: general economy, agriculture, mining & external trade
- Wars: military campaigns & battles, alliances & diplomatic marriages
- Religion: priests, cults, gods, sacrifices, festivities & any changes
- Construction: building activity, major projects, temples & palaces
- Burial: sites & tomb furnishings – mastabas, pyramids, temples & rock tombs

Chronology

- Still today most Egyptologists do not agree on a common chronology, dates & ruling periods
- Major revision proposals have been made, but have not yet been agreed upon
- Still various views and different use of data in all publications
- Therefore we have taken various sources & authors into account:
 - ancient sources – Palermo, Cairo, Abydos, Karnak, Saqqara, Turin & Manetho
 - modern sources – authors von Berkerrath, Helck, Krauss, Baines, Ma'lek

Kings & Pharaohs

- Spelling of names differ, because of hieroglyphic translation variances
- Different names used: birth, Horus, throne, gold & Greek plus Manetho

Legend

- **Major kings & pharaohs in bold**
- **Minor kings & doubtful ruling periods in blue**
- *Alternative ruling periods & uncertain kings in italic*
- Old names: Greek, Manethos, Latin (Eusebius & Africanus)

Names & Spelling

- Interchangeable letters: e = a, i = y, u = w, c = k or vis versa
- Sekhemkhet = Sechemchet, Seteptawy = Seteptau, Ra = Re
- User-ka-Re, Sekhem-Re-sankh-tawy, Heru-Hor-maat, Nefer-kheperu-Re-wa-en-Re, Hem-netjer-tepy-en-Amun

Example

- birth: Ni-netjer = birth name(s)
- throne: Ni-netjer = throne name(s)
- Horus: Ni-netjer = Horus name(s)
- nebti: Ni-netjer-nebti = nebti name(s)
- gold: Ren-nebu = gold name(s)
- Turin II/22: ...netjer-ren = Turin papyrus no. & name
- Abydos 11: Ba-en-netjer = Abydos list no. & name
- Karnak 6: Ba-en-netjer = Karnak stela no. & name
- Saqqara 5: Ba-netjeru = Saqqara plate no. & name

Major Periods

| dynasty | timing | kings | capital | comments |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--|
| <i>Badarian culture</i> | <i>around 5000 BC</i> | | | <i>stone copper age at Merimde, Faiyum, Omari, Tasa, Badari</i> |
| <i>Amratian culture</i> | <i>4000 – 3500 BC</i> | | | <i>at Naqada also called Naqada I.</i> |
| <i>Early Gerzean culture</i> | <i>3500 – 3300 BC</i> | | | <i>at Girza, Naqada also called Naqada II.</i> |
| <i>Late Gerzean culture</i> | <i>3300 – 3200 BC</i> | | | <i>at Girza, Naqada also called Naqada II.</i> |
| Pre-Dynastic Period | 3159 - 3032 BC = 163 years | 20 | Naqada | "0" dynasty also called Thinite or Naqada III , only 4 known kings |
| Early Dynastic Period | 3032 - 2707 BC = 325 years | 18 | | } still 2 kings for Lower & Upper Egypt } |
| 1 st dynasty | 3032 – 2853 BC = 179 years | 8 | Memphis, This?? | |
| 2 nd dynasty | 2853 – 2707 BC = 146 years | 10 | Hierakonpolis (Nekhet) | |
| Old Kingdom | 2707 - 2216 BC = 491 years | 31 | | |
| 3 rd dynasty | 2707 - 2639 BC = 68 years | 6 | Memphis | |
| 4 th dynasty | 2639 - 2504 BC = 135 years | 9 | Memphis | |
| 5 th dynasty | 2504 - 2347 BC = 157 years | 9 | Memphis | |
| 6 th dynasty | 2347 - 2216 BC = 131 years | 7 | Memphis | |
| 1st Intermediate Period | 2216 - 2120 BC = 96 years | 35 | | |
| 7 th to 8 th dynasty | 2216 - 2170 BC = 46 years | 17 | Memphis | 7 th dynasty lasted only 70 days, 8 th dynasty 3 known kings only 4 known kings |
| 9 th to 10 th dynasty | 2170 - 2020 BC = 50 years | 18 | Herakleopolis | |
| Middle Kingdom | 2119 - 1793 BC = 326 years | 15 | | |
| 11 th dynasty | 2119 - 1976 BC = 143 years | 7 | Thebes | 11 th dynasty only Thebes rule with Mentuhotep II. again rule over Lower & Upper Egypt |
| 12 th dynasty | 1976 - 1793 BC = 183 years | 8 | Memphis / Itj-tawy | |
| 2nd Intermediate Period | 1793 - 1550 BC = 244 years | 50 | | |
| 13 th dynasty | 1793 - 1700 BC = 73 years | 10 | Memphis / Itj-tawy | 1720 BC last recorded date, last 2 rulers without dating 14 th dynasty smaller kingdoms in Lower Egypt, only 1 known ruler 15 th dynasty foreign Hykos rule in Lower & Middle Egypt 16 th dynasty Hykos vasalls, parallel to 15 th & 17 th , only 2 known rulers 17 th dynasty again Theban rule |
| 14 th dynasty | 1700 - 1648 BC = 52 years | 8 | east delta | |
| 15 th dynasty | 1648 - 1539 BC = 109 years | 11 | Avaris | |
| 16 th dynasty | 1646 - 1539 BC = 107 years | 15 | Thebes | |
| 16 th dynasty | 1646 - 1539 BC = 107 years | 15 | Thebes | |
| 17 th dynasty | 1645 - 1550 BC = 95 years | 6 | Thebes | |
| 17 th dynasty | 1645 - 1550 BC = 95 years | 6 | Thebes | |
| New Kingdom | 1550 - 1070 BC = 480 years | 32 | | joint rule of Lower & Upper Egypt short rule in Tell el-Amarna (4 kings starting with Echnaton) |
| 18 th dynasty | 1550 - 1292 BC = 258 years | 10+4 | Thebes + Armana | |
| 19 th dynasty | 1292 - 1186 BC = 106 years | 8 | Memphis | |
| 20 th dynasty | 1185 - 1070 BC = 115 years | 10 | Tanis | |
| 3rd Intermediate Period | 1069 - 525 BC = 544 years | 44 | | |
| high priests of Amun | 1080 - 945 BC = 135 years | 9 | Thebes | parallel to 21 st dynasty rulers |
| 21 st dynasty | 1069 - 945 BC = 124 years | 7 | Tanis | |
| 22 nd dynasty | 945 - 715 BC = 230 years | 12 | Tanis + Bubastis | Lybian or Bubastite – last king in Thebes |
| 23 rd dynasty | 818 - 715 BC = 103 years | 8 | Tanis + Leontopolis | Lybian anarchy, parallel to 22 nd , 2 rulers Hermopolis & Herakleopolis |
| 24 th dynasty | 727 - 715 BC = 12 years | 2 | Sais | parallel rule |
| 25 th dynasty | 747 - 656 BC = 91 years | 6 | Kush + Thebes | Nubian Kushite rulers parallel |
| Late Period | 664 - 332 BC = 332 years | 25 | | |
| 26 th dynasty | 664 - 525 BC = 139 years | 6 | Sais | 1 st Persian rule Egyptian rule again |
| 27 th dynasty | 525 - 401 BC = 124 years | 7 | ruled from Persia | |
| 28 th dynasty | 404 - 399 BC = 5 years | 1 | Sais | |
| 29 th dynasty | 399 - 380 BC = 19 years | 4 | Mendes | |
| 30 th dynasty | 380 - 343 BC = 37 years | 3 | Sebennytos | |
| 31 st dynasty | 343 - 332 BC = 11 years | 4 | ruled from Persia | 2 nd Persian rule |
| Greek+Ptolemaic Period | 332 - 30 BC = 302 years | 20 | Alexandria | |

Pre-Dynastic Period

| Pre Dynastic approx. 3300 – 3200 BC | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Royal Family Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial succession & ruling period unclear |
| Pen-abu “Elephant” approx. 3300 BC Horus: Pen-abu - <i>Pn-3bw</i> | no known queen | unclear reading of his precise name pen-abu meaning “this elephant” name appearing in rock carvings in Gebel Sheikh-Suleiman & Qustul also found on ivory platelets in tombs of Scorpion II. & Ka kings in Abydos |
| Serket I. “Scorpion I.” approx. 3250 BC | no known queen | part of Naqada IIIa2 culture, including areas of Abydos, Naqada, Hierakonpolis & Elephantine, introduction of script & irrigation, shown on relief scene with white crown of Upper Egypt & ritual bull tail hanging from the back of his belt <u>Abydos tomb</u> : tomb U-j with 12 chambers 8x10m, burial chamber 2,9x4,7m plus 9 store rooms, big tomb for it's time, oldest tomb in Egypt so far <u>tomb furnishings</u> : ceramic vessels, ivory sticks, 160 ivory platelets, royal scepter, fragments wooden shrine, 400 wine jars with total volume 4,000 liters imported from Retjenu, jars were inscribed & represent oldest find of phonetic script in Egypt so far |
| “0” Dynasty approx. 3200 – 3000 BC | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Royal Family Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial succession & ruling period unclear |
| Hedju-Hor approx. 3200 BC Horus: Hor-hedju – <i>Hr.(w)-hdw</i> | no known queen | ceramic vessels found with his name two at Tura & one at Abu Zeidan, east & north east delta correct reading of name not certain |
| Ni-Hor “Falcon II.” approx. 3100 BC Horus: Hor-ni – <i>Hr.(w)-n.j</i> | no known queen | ceramic & stone vessels found with his name at Tarchan, Tura & Naqada correct reading of name not certain Hor-ni meaning “he belongs to him (Horus)” |
| “Double Falcon” approx. 3100 BC | no known queen | ceramic & stone vessels found with his name at el-Beda, Tura, el-Mehemdia & northwest Sinai the found <i>serech</i> is unique as it is crowned by 2 falcons looking at each other and sitting on different perchs and not on one |
| Hat-Hor approx. 3100 BC Horus: Hor-hat – <i>Hr.(w)-h3.t</i> | no known queen | ceramic vessel found with his name at Tura & Tarchan correct reading of name not certain Hor-hat meaning “The first of Horus” |
| “Crocodile” approx. 3100 BC Horus: Shendet – <i>Shn.dt</i> | no known queen | ceramic seal found in tomb 414 at Tarchan & Zawyet el-Arjan, also documented on stone & ceramic vessels, ceramic seal contains first depiction of god Sobek , possible competing king, Shendet meaning “The Surpresser” possible link to zepter find part of so-called treasure depot found at Hierakonpolis depicting king with red crown of Lower Egypt in sed pavillon which points to long reign of over 30 years |
| Iri (Hor) “Lion” birth: Iri-Hor – <i>Jrj-Hr</i> also: Hor-iri | no known queen | seal imprint at Zawyet el-Arjan, correct name still under expert discussion – possibly “Lion” first time that name <i>Shemau</i> for Upper Egypt & <i>Mehu</i> for Lower Egypt is documented burial at Abydos double tomb B 1+2 |
| Ka (Sekhen) approx. 3020 BC or 3070 BC Horus: Hor-ka – <i>Hr.(w)-k3</i> or Hor-sekhen – <i>Hr.(w)-shn</i> | no known queen | second most documented king of Pre-dynastic Period, many ink inscripted ceramic pieces & rock inscription in Tell Ibrahim Awad in Nile delta & Helwan close to Memphis & Tarchan and even outside of Egypt in Tell Erani & Nahal Tillah in southwest Levante region, first important ideologic & economic developments during his rule, combination of various previous mini kingdoms, new administrative structures with appointed civil servants, intensified agricultural methods & trade, this created a new exchange of ideas between Lower & Upper Egypt slowly preparing the ground for future unification, correct reading of name not certain yet, his Horus names meaning “Ka of Horus” & “Embraced by Horus” Abydos double tomb B 7/9 with 2 chambers 1.9m deep measuring 6x3.2m & 5.8x3m with over 40 ceramic vessels found, also first <i>rechit</i> bird depiction, some ivory platelets with Mesopotamian décor hints at active foreign trade |
| “Scorpion II.” approx. 3025 BC Horus: Wecha (Selek / Selk) - <i>Wh´</i> (Srq) | no known queen | documented on ceramic vessels from Minshat Abu Omar, also interesting zepter with many telling scenes found as part of so-called “treasure depot” of Hierakonpolis depicting king with white crown of Upper Egypt & royal gold rosette sign, rock inscriptions at 2 nd cataract showing Nubian prisoners, assumed that he reigned at Hierokonpolis, possible close family ties with Narmer , possibly his father or grandfather, the transliterated scorpion sign for god Selket or Serqet & transcribed as <i>Srq.t</i> is only documented in Old Kingdom pyramid texts for the first time, therefore correct reading of name not certain, further economical development through improving on his predecessors politics and introduction of new irrigation systems & canals, military campaigns into Nubia, but overall short lived unification whereby included areas are unclear tomb either in Abydos B 50 or Hierakonpolis HK6/1 |
| “Finger Snail” | | <i>uncertain name, no allocation</i> |
| Narmer approx. 3000 BC Horus: Nar,or Nar-mer (Nar-meher), or Nar-mer-tjai (Nar-meher-tjai) also: Hor-nar, Hor-nar-mer/meher | Neithhotep = queen, Naqada great tomb Aha = son Benerib = daughter | well documented, creator of famous Namer palette, his name found even outside Egypt in various areas of Palestine, first ivory platelet with decicion of Asian man, nevertheless succession & ruling period not certain, also equated with Menes , similar to Aha , huge cultural development under his rule, some argue he should be classified as first king of 1 st dynasty, started the long process of unification of Upper & Lower Egypt, various military campaigns and battles including in Nubia & Libya, extensive Nile trade between Upper & lower Egypt the worshiped pantheon already is huge with gods Horus, Seth, Mafdet, Reput, Bat, Neith, Mefit, Ptah, Apis, Min Abydos double tomb B 17/18 measures 10x3m with some furnishings found |

Pre-Dynastic Period

Other Lower Egypt Kings

| Pharaoh | Names | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Seka | "the plougher" | only named on Palermo Stone, no dating |
| Iucha | also called Chaiu | only named on Palermo Stone, no dating |
| Tiu | "the crusher" | only named on Palermo Stone, no dating |
| Itjiesh | "the one who conquers the sea land" | only named on Palermo Stone, no dating |
| Niheb | "belonging to the plough" | only named on Palermo Stone, no dating |
| Wenegbu | also called Wadj, Wadjanedj, Wenegbes | only named on Palermo Stone, correct reading of name unclear, no dating |
| Imichet | "the one of the gods" | only named on Palermo Stone, thereafter follows a destroyed name, no dating |
| Wash | | <i>destroyed name on Palermo Stone, assumed to be the name depicted on Namer Plate</i> |
| Thesh | | <i>uncertain name, no allocation, no dating</i> |
| Hsekiu | | <i>uncertain name, no allocation, no dating</i> |
| Wazner | | <i>uncertain name, no allocation, no dating</i> |

Early Dynastic Period

1st Dynasty approx. 3032 – 2853 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names all ruling periods are approximate dates | Queens & Royal Family Royal Court Members | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|--|---|
| Hor-Aha <u>3032 – 3000 BC</u> (32 years) nebti: Men also called Menes | Benerib = possible 1 st queen, tomb B 14 Abydos Khenethapi = possible 2 nd queen Namer & Neithhotep = parents Djer = son with 2 nd queen Saiset = son ? Rekhit = son ? Heti = son ? | possibly concluded the long process of unification of Upper & lower Egypt, founded Memphis as first capital of united kingdom, on ivory platelets found in his tomb first time depiction of bare palm leave panicle symbol for calendar, various military campaigns in Nubia, active foreign trade with Palestine & Phoenicians in Lebanon for cedar wood, also oil tax mentioned built temple at Sais for war goddess Neith palace facade mastaba tomb B 10-15-19 at Abydos with 27 store rooms at round level and 5 chambers underground, north side mudbrick pit with solar barge started Saqqara necropolis with 2 nd mastaba tomb 41.6x15.5m exactly 80x30 Egyptian ells ritual side burials with 7 lions & 33 young men, this was not seen as ritual killings but as earlier transfer to after life |
| Teti I. <u>3000 – 2999 BC</u> (1 year) birth: Teti / Atoti Turin II/12: Teti Abydos 2: Teti old name: Athothis I. also called Atoti | no known queen | very short reign of 1 year only mentioned in later king lists, therefore his existence still questionable and discussed ceramic seal found at Umm el-Qaab close to Abydos with all names from Namer to Wadji omits Teti similar to stone vessels listing all early kings from queen Meritneith tomb & king Qaa nesut-bit names, therefore latest research suggests that Teti is identical to Aha |
| Djer <u>2999 – 2952 BC</u> (47 years) birth: Iteti Horus: Hor-djer gold: Ni-nebu Turin II/14: Iti Abydos 3: Iteti / Iti old names: Uenephes, Vavenephis also called Atti, Itit | Herneith = possible queen, tomb S3507 Saqqara Aha & Khenethapi = parents Meritneith = daughter Wadji = son <u>civil servants:</u> Amka | very long rule of 57 years, documented by rock inscriptions at 2 nd cataract & Wadi Halfa plus finds from Abydos & Saqqara regular use of gold name only established with Djoser, also documented on Cairo stone various military campaigns, enemies cast overboard of ships & tied in front of war ship introduced bi-annual Horus festivities built new residence Hor-sekhenjtj-dju & founded royal domain/farm semer-netjeru tomb O at Abydos with 318 ritual side burials, burial chamber 13x12m, it is assumed that the Osiris tomb cult started here, possibly 2 nd tomb in Saqqara S3471 |
| Djet <u>2952 – 2939 BC</u> (13 years) <u>2880 – 2870 BC</u> (10 years) Horus: Hor-wadji Turin II/15: (It)-tiu Abydos 4: Itetju old names: Kenkenes, Cencenis also called Uadji | Meritneith = queen, Abydos tomb Y & tomb S3503 with 41 side burials Den = son <u>civil servants:</u> Amka, Sedjesekhemka, Setka | active trade with Syria & Palestine important tomb find is the ivory come with flying holy barge shown with wings one Sokar festival documented Abydos tomb Z, 19x15m, with 174 ritual side burials, craftfully worked stela 2 nd Saqqara tomb 3504 in palace facade style decorated with 300 bull heads with real horns, also seen as noble tomb of Sedjesekhemka |
| Den <u>2939 – 2892 BC</u> (47 years) <u>2870 – 2820 BC</u> (50 years) throne: Khasti Horus: Hor-den / Dewen nebti: Khasti gold: laret?-nebu Turin II/16: Qenti Abydos 5: Sepati old names: Usaphais, Usaphaidos also called Udimu, Semti | Semat = 1 st queen Nakhtneith = 2 nd queen Qa-neith = possible queen Seshemetka = possible queen Serethor = possible queen Meritneith = mother Semerkhet = son ? Anedjib = son <u>civil servants:</u> Ipka, Ankhka, Hemaka S3506, Nebitka, Ka-Sa | Meritneith co-regent for her under age son, her mastaba 50x40m including already stone paved floors, serdad room & heaven staircase, many references to Den found, development of script and art, introduction of nesu-bit gold name, plus number hieroglyphs to document events with royal reign years, built delta canal, wars against Rehit, Setiet & Iuntiu various religious festivities documented, such as Horus, Sed, Djed, Senti, Mafdet, Apis run Abydos mud brick tomb T with 24m long stairs, 15x9m & 7m deep, cedar wood roof beams, in his tomb first time depiction of king with double crown shemti, 68 ivory platelets found in his tomb, 136 ritual side graves with entire royal court incl. dwarfts, singers/dancers, children, young men & expecting women, only at end of 1 st dynasty tradition of mass burials ended |
| Anedjib <u>2892 – 2886 BC</u> (6 years) birth: Nebui-meri-bia-pe throne: Meri-bia-pe Horus: Hor-aned-jib nebti: Nebti-meri-bia-pe Turin II/17: Meri-gereg-bia-pen Abydos 6: Meri-bia-pe Saqqara 1: Meri-ba-pen old names: Niebais, Miebais, Miebidos also called Adjib | Batirytes or Bati-rest = possible queen Semerkhet = son ? Qa'a = son ? <u>civil servants:</u> Merka S3505, Ser-Anpuh S3507, Nebit-ka S3038 | various length of rule given – Turin 74 years, Manetho 26 years, research points more at max 10 years introduced new title nebui representing Horus & Seth meaning that the king would use Horus powers for the wellbeing of Egypt & destroying powers of Seth against all enemies some building activities with fort Hor-nebu-khet & new royal residence Hor-seba-khet Abydos tomb X, smallest with 16.4x9m, burial chamber entirely in wood, 64 ritual side burials |

Early Dynastic Period

| 1 st Dynasty approx. 3032 – 2853 BC in Memphis | | |
|--|--|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names all ruling periods are approximate dates | Queens & Royal Family Royal Court Members | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Semerkhet 2886 – 2878 BC (8 years) 2861 – 2853 BC (8 years) birth: Semset Horus: Hor-Semer-khet nebti: Semset-nebti Turin II/18: Semsem Abydos 7: Semsu old name: Semempses, Mempses also called Semst | no known queen Qa'a = son ? <u>civil servants:</u> Merka, Henuka | younger brother of Anedjib , not listed in Saqqara possibly because he did not build a secondary tomb there same ting for his predecessors Narmer, Hor-Aha, Djer, Wadji, & Den led expedition to Sinai built new palace Hor-ib-netjeru Abydos tomb U, 19.5x10.7m, 12 ceramic vessels from Palestine found, also 69 ritual side burials |
| Qa'a 2878 – 2853 BC (25 years) birth: Qaa Hours: Hor-qa-a nebti: Nebti-qa-a, Nebti-sen Turin II/19: (Qe)beh Abydos 8: Qebeh Saqqara 2: Qebehu old names: Ubienthes, Vibenthis, Bieneches | no known queen <u>civil servants:</u> Merka, Henuka, Sabef | again very differing ruling periods given by Turin 63 years & Manetho 26 years building of qau-netjeru, first time documented position of tjati Abydos tomb Q, 30x23m, 26 ritual side burials, first tomb with mortuary temple attached |
| <i>"Bird"</i> <i>approx. 2850 BC</i> | | <i>was fighting for 1-2 years with Seneferka for throne until Hor-Hetepsechemui took over, limited proof of this king</i> |
| <i>Hor-Se-nefer-ka</i> <i>approx. 2850 BC</i> <i>also Nefer-sieka</i> | | <i>was fighting for 1-2 years with "Bird" for throne until Hor-Hetepsechemui took over, limited proof of this king</i> |
| <i>Hor-Sa</i> | | <i>documented on approx. 40 inscriptions on ceramic vessels found in Djoser complex, possibly also 2nd dynasty king</i> |
| <i>Hor-Ba</i> | | <i>only proof of his existence is boken basalt platewith his name, Hor-Ba possibly also 2nd or 3rd dynasty king</i> |
| <i>Hor Geb</i> | | <i>limited proof of this king</i> |
| <i>Hor-Sekhet</i> | | <i>2 roll seal imprint, possibly 1st or 2nd dynasty, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |

Early Dynastic Period

2nd Dynasty approx. 2853 – 2707 BC in Hierakonpolis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names all ruling periods are approximate dates | Queens & Royal Family Royal Court Members | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial little information yet available on early dynasties |
|---|--|---|
| Hor-Hotepsekhemwy <u>2853 – 2852 BC</u> (1 year) birth: Hetep Horus: Hetep-sekhemwy nebti: Se-hetep-nebti Turin II/20: Bau-hetep Abydos 9: Bedjaw, Bedjau Saqqara 3: Bau-netjer old names: Bochus, Buchoris, Bienichos, Boethos, also called Hetepsechemui | | very short reign of 1 year his name was found on stone vessels, ceramic & bone seals in Abydos, Saqqara, Giza very controversial ruling period: Turin = 92 years, Manetho = 39 years, but no sed festival recorded, so certainly under 30 years stopped using ivory platelets built new residence close to Thinis built temple at Buto for god Achti burial at Saqqara below Unas pyramid complex still not certain if omb B 120x40m with 70 store rooms under Unas ramp is that of Nebre or Hor-hetepsechemui |
| Hor-Nebre <u>2825 – 2810 BC</u> (15 years) throne: Weneg Horus: Ne-bre nebti: Weneg Turin II/21: Kakau Abydos 10: Kakau Saqqara 4: Kakau old names: Kaichoos, Cechus, Kechoos also called Raneb, Reneb, Nebra | | always mentioned together with predecessor Hor-Hetepsechemui & successor Ninetjer new find in 2005 suggests possibly identical with Wenegnebti no sed festival recorded first signs of sun cult which was developed further under Djoser worshipping of gods Apis, Mnevis & Banebdjedet burial at Saqqara possibly below Unas pyramid still not certain if tomb B 120x40m with 70 store rooms under Unas ramp is that of Nebre or Hor-hetepsechemui |
| Hor-Ninetjer <u>2810 – 2767 BC</u> (43 years) throne: Ni-netjer Horus: Ni-netjer nebti: Ni-netjer-nebti gold: Ren-nebu Turin II/22: ...netjer-ren Abydos 11: Ba-en-netjer Saqqara 5: Ba-netjeru old names: Binothris, Biophis | | long reign which ended with political & economical problems, last 2 nd dynasty ruler of Upper & Lower Egypt best recorded king of 2 nd dynasty many stone vessels and ceramic seals with his name found in Saqqara information also on Palermo & Cairo stones with 22 countings of animals (every 2 years), various apis bull, sokar & Hor-ren, Hor-seba-pet festivities towards end of his reign various years with low Nile water levels leading to draughts expert theory suggests that he split his territory & appointed 2 kings as successors Manetho also recorded that he introduced that queens could be official rulers, this might have followed on the previous queens of the "0" & 1 st dynasties Neithotep & Meritneith having been quasi rulers for a certain period burial at Saqqara, tomb with many corridors, chambers & niches 94x106m |
| Wenegnebti <u>2767 – 2760 BC</u> (7 years) also called <i>Wneg, Weneg</i> | | <i>could be identical to Hor-Nebre burial at Saqqara</i> |
| Nubnefer approx. 2800 BC also called <i>Nebu-nefer</i> | | <i>only mentioned on two ceramic vessels found in the Dojser pyramid complex, mentioning a building menti-ankh under Ninetjer therefore could be identical with Ninetjer not mentioned in any king listing, therefore ruling period & succession unclear</i> |
| Wadjnes ??? BC birth: Wadjnes Turin II/23: damaged name Abydos 12: Wadj-nes Saqqara 6: Wadjnias old names: Outlas, Tlas | | cartouche name only documented in Ramesses list of 19 th dynasty directly after Ninetjer could be identical to Weneg or Sechemib only mentioned in later king lists Turin papyrus produced in 1200 BC lists a 54 year reign, Manetho 17 years, both are possibly not correct only ruled in Lower Egypt |
| Sened ??? BC (26 years) birth: Sened throne: Nesu-sened, Nefer-sened-Re Horus: <i>not documented</i> Turin II/24: Sened Abydos 13: Senedj Saqqara 7: Senedj old names: Senthenes also called Nisut-Sened | | only mentioned on one ceramic vessel & on medical papyrus in Berlin only ruled in Lower Egypt at the time Seth-Peribsen ruled Upper Egypt Turin papyrus lists a 70 year reign, Manetho 41 years, experts assume 26 year reign succession unclear no known burial site |

Early Dynastic Period

2nd Dynasty approx. 2853 – 2707 BC in Hierakonpolis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names all ruling periods are approximate dates | Queens & Royal Family Royal Court Members | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial little information yet available on early dynasties |
|---|---|---|
| Seth-Peribsen 2749 – 2734 BC (15 years) birth: Per-ib-sen Hours: Per-ib-sen nebti: Per-ib-sen | Iniha = important administrator or vizier Nihebkheneb = important administrator or vizier Nefersetesh = Abydos priest Pehenptah = chief sculptor | documented on 2 tomb stelea in Abydos, various ceramic roll seals, many vessels made of sandstone, quartzite & porphy not mentioned in Turin & Saqqara & Palermo because he was not a Memphis based king only ruled in Upper Egypt, no hostilities with Lower Egypt rulers, even donated a tomb stela for Lower Egypt ruler Sened death extended territory south beyond Elephantine, new fortified capital of Upper Egypt was Chenubet parallel rule with Neferkare, Neferkasokar & Hudjefa worshipping focus on gods Seth & Asch , also Re, Bastet & Min burial: returned to custom of Abydos burial, simple tomb 16x13m with 4 store rooms, burial chamber 7,3x2,9m, all surrounded by 1,5m thick precinct wall 108x55m with 3 entrances east, north & south, north & south had additional structures, also 12x9m chapel with 3 rooms in southeast area, no side burials found as usually was the case in 1 st dynasty |
| Hor-Sekhemib 2760 – 2749 BC (11 years) birth: Sekhem-ib Horus: Sekhem ib-per-en-maat nebti: Nebti-sekhem-ib-per-en-maat | Hetebneb = important administrator or vizier | documented on ceramic seals & alabaster vessels only ruled in Lower Egypt at the time Seth-Peribsen ruled Upper Egypt first ruler with double Horus name (by adding epithet) only other king with double Horus name is Chasechemui most experts assume a rule of 6 to 8 years worshipping of Sokar & Ptah burial at Saqqara |
| Neferkare 2749 – 2744 BC (5 years) birth: Nefer-ka-re Aa-ka throne: Aa-ka Horus: <i>not documented</i> Turin II/25: Aa-ka Saqqara 8: Nefer-ka-re old names: Nefercheres, Chaires | | Turin papyrus lists short reign of 8 months only, Manetho mentioned 25 year reign mentioned in Saqqara tomb of Tjuloi burial at Saqqara |
| Neferkasokar 2744 – 2736 BC (8 years) birth: Nefer-ka-sokar Turin III/1: Nefer-ka-sokar Saqqara 9: Nefer-ka-sokar | | mentioned in Saqqara tomb of Tjuloi also mentioned on Vindobonensis papyrus produced during Tuthmosis III. rule only ruled in Lower Egypt 8 year 3 months rule documented burial at Saqqara |
| "Hudjefa" I. 2736 – 2734 BC (2 years) birth: Hudjefa Turin III/2: Hudjefa Saqqara 10: Hudjefa old name: Sesochris ? | | Hudjefa stands for erased, as his name has been erased from from the name cartouche between Neferkasokar & Chasechemui mentioned in Saqqara tomb of Tjuloi short reign of 2 years, Turin papyrus lists reign of 11 years 8 months burial at Saqqara |
| Hor-Khasekhemwy 2734 – 2707 BC (27 years) birth: Khai-sekhemwy-hetep-netjerui-imef Horus: Hor-kha-sekhem kha-sekhemwy nebti: Nebti-khai-sekhemwy-nebu-khet-sen Turin III/3 : Be(b)ti Abydos 14: Djadjai Saqqara 11: Bebi old names: Sesochris/Cheneres, Sochris/Ceneres, also called Chasechem | Nimaathapi = queen, tomb K1 Beit Khallaf Djoser = son Khwy-iret = vizier Shepses-tawy = vizier | well documented ruler, many objects with his name found in Hierakonpolis, incl. granite door, various stone vessels & 2 seated statues made from diorite & polished sandstone with texts describing suppression of rebellion in Nile delta against unification, also 2 stelea with Horus & Seth in unison as victory for unification could unite Lower & Upper Egypt again in year 14 of his rule possibly changed his name after unification from Hor-Chasechem to Hor-Chasechemui erected a stone building called men-netjeret in Palermo Stone burial: big Abydos tomb at Umm el-Qaab, precinct 123x64m with 5,3m thick wall with niches and surrounding 2 nd thinner outer wall, eastern area building 18x15m, tomb 69x12m with 54 store rooms, for the first time ceramic tomb furnishings found with gilded borders |

Old Kingdom

3rd Dynasty 2707 – 2639 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|---|---|
| Hor-Sanakhte 2707 – 2690 BC (17 years) 2686 – 2668 BC (20 years) Horus: Sa-nakhte Turin III/4: Neb-ka Abydos 15: Neb-ka Saqqara 14: Neb-ka-Re old names: Necherophes, Necherochis | no known queen | Akhtiaa = civil servant Niankhnebka = priest, mastaba S2322 | previously experts thought that he was elder brother of Djoser moved residence to Memphis Manetho records that viceroy of Nubia went into battle against him no pyramid found, big mastaba K2 in Beit Khallaf possibly his tomb |
| Djoser 2690 – 2670 BC (20 years) 2668 – 2649 BC (19 years) birth: Nub-Hor throne: Netjeri-khet-nebu Horus: Netjeri-khet nebti: Nebti Netjeri-khet-nebu gold: Nebu-Re Turin III/5: Djoser... Abydos 16: ...djoser-sa Saqqara 12: Djoser old names: Tosorthros, Sesortus also called Zoser | Hetephehnebtu = queen, Saqqara tomb ? Djoserti = son ? Inetkaes = daughter Hetephehnebtu II. = daughter ? | Imhotep = chief architect Hesire = royal court Ankhentiti = commander Nedjemankh = royal court Chaineferu = royal court | developed sun cult (which started in 1 st dynasty) further by adding title of "living Horus on earth" – nebu, which led to introduction of golden Horus name elevating the sun to a stand alone god linking the king also to the new sun god <u>Saqqara pyramid</u> : first pyramid at all, started as mastaba & raised twice to 6 level step pyramid, base 109x125m, high 58m, Djoser son & architect Imhotep (elevated to god 1,000 years later), 15ha complex surrounded by 10,5m high wall 554x277m, large courtyard, south tomb, <i>heb-sed</i> , royal pavilion, south & north house, <i>serdad</i> , funerary temple with unique entrance to burial chamber with various rooms, some covered with blue faience tiles, later 11 additional shafts 32m deep with total length of 5,5km, 40,000 stone jars found, some with names of 1 st & 2 nd dynasty kings <u>Heliopolis</u> : built small Djoser chapel <u>Abydos</u> : mastaba K1 for his mother Nimaathapi |
| Djoserti 2670 – 2663 BC (7 years) 2649 – 2643 BC (6 years) birth: Hetep-ren Teti Horus: Sekhemkhet nebti: Hepet-ren Turin III/6: Djoser-ti Abydos 17: Teti Saqqara 13: Djoserteti old names: Tyreis, Stoychus | Djeseretankhnebtu = queen ? | | unfinished step pyramid in Saqqara, base 120x120m, high 70m (today's height 8m) with 7 steps, so his pyramid was planned to be bigger than Djoser's including enclosure wall plus south tomb but Djoserti not buried there, 32 m deep shaft tomb, burial chamber complex with corridor in U form with 136 store rooms, alabaster sarcophagus with unique sliding front door name appear on seal imprints |
| Hor-Khaba 2663 – 2655 BC (8 years) 2643 – 2637 BC (6 years) Horus: Khai-ba gold: Bik-nebu-iret-djetef Turin III/7: ...djefa Abydos 18: Se-dj-es old names: Soyphes, Anophis, Mesochris, Tosertasis, Sefhures? also called Khabai | no known queen | | name documented by roll seal imprints when scribes & priests in antiquity could not read damaged or erased names they simply noted hudjefa some experts think that he same as Huni unfinished step pyramid also called "Layer Pyramid" in Zawyet el-Aryan 2 km south of Giza, base 84x84m, high 40m (today's height 16m) |
| Huni 2655 – 2639 BC (16 years) 2637 – 2613 BC (24 years) birth: Huennisut or Nisuthuni, Huni Turin III/8: Huj Saqqara 15: Hu-ni old names: Aches, Mares, Mesochris | Meresankh I. = queen ? Snofru = son ? Hetepheres I. = daughter ? | Metjen = priest, mastaba L6 in Saqqara | first king to use cartouche format name, no Horus name known therefore various theories: 1) small stela with Qa-hedjet name found possibly identical to Huni 2) equal to Hor-Ba because he has no other names & could equate here 3) Neb-hedjet-nub found in Bicheris tomb appointed strong regional leaders in Elephantine to better control far away Nubia built fortified palace on Elephantine island at Aswan incl small step pyramid without buriam chamber <u>Meidum pyramid</u> : base 147m, high 93,5m, angle 51°50'35", Huni not buried here, yet tomb discovered quadrangular tower pyramid with several steps, covered with stone slabs by Snofru later to become first straight line pyramid, unfinished, today only core tower stands out with rest material at it's foot, assumed that cover material slid away as core tower had a very high angle, first satellite pyramid next to main pyramid, small chapel attached to pyramid, possibly model for later funerary temples, first pyramid with burial chamber in core pyramid body and not in rock bed below Huni & Snofru started to build small pyramids all over the country to demonstrate presence & power of king in the provinces |

Old Kingdom

4th Dynasty 2639 – 2504 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|--|--|
| <p>Snofru <u>2639 – 2604 BC</u> (35 years) <u>2613 – 2589 BC</u> (24 years) <u>2670 – 2620 BC</u> (50 years) birth: Se-neferu, Snefru Horus: Neb-maat nebti: Neb-maat gold: Bik-nebu Turin III/9: Se-nefer Abydos 20: Se-neferu Saqqara 16: Se-neferu old name: Soris</p> | <p>Hetepheres I. = queen & half sister & Huni daughter, G1a Khufu = son Nefermaat = 1st son & vizier, died early, M16 Rahotep = 2nd son & priest, M6a Ankhaf = son & later vizier Netjeraperef = son Kawab = son & vizier, died early, G7530 (previously seen as son of Khufu) Ranefer = son ? Kanefer = son ? Iynefer = son ? ?? = son, M17 Meritetes = daughter Henutsen = daughter Hetepheres II. = daughter, married Ankhaf Neferetkau = daughter Neferetnesu = daughter</p> | <p>Nofret = wife Rahotep Atet = wife of prince Nefermaat Ipi = priest Hekenuba = priest Metjen = vizier Pehernefer = vizier Khaibaubata = commander Sauibi = commander</p> | <p>important reorganization of country into 22 gaus, increased to 38 at end of Old Kingdom, later extended to 42, also created 35 domains (royal farms) & built a fort, military campaigns to Libya & Nubia (20,000 strong army), trading expedition to Lebanon (40 ship loads of cedar wood for ship building), increased copper & turquoise mining in Sinai at Wadi Maghara, 11 villages/towns carried the name of Snofru also developed natural science & medicine to a high level which lasted over 1,000 years until the Greeks, developed relief & painting technique to it's best, he was the ideal for a good & fair ruler, war against Nubia returning with 7,000 prisoners and 200,000 heads of cattle 1. Meidum Pyramid: base 144m, 92m heights, 51°50', planned as 7 step pyramid, twice enlarged to 8 steps & later converted to plain surface pyramid, north entrance 15m above ground (new concept), also mortuary temple built on eastside not northside, southside first cenotaph pyramid (for ka), northside mastaba, all surrounded by precinct wall, valley temple not found yet, M17 mastaba for unnamed son 2. Bent Pyramid, Dahshur, base 188,6m, planned heights 128,5m but got only to 105m, planned with an 60° angle, after this was found to be too steep the base was enlarged with new base angle 54°27', later signs of stress due to unstable ground forced change in angle so top angle reduced to 43°22', construction stopped after 15 years, still 4th largest pyramid, unique 2 entrances north & west side 11m above ground level, valley temple with 6 chapels 47x26m, 700m long ramp, small mud brick funerary temple, satellite pyramid 52m base with sanctuary possibly replacing south tomb concept 3. Red Pyramid: Dahshur, base 219m, high 104m, 43°22', first true pyramid after Djoser & Djoseri, 2nd biggest after Khufu, north entrance 28m above ground, first vaulted burial chamber 16m high, new research assumes true burial place of Snofru, mortuary temple destroyed, no valley temple found, surrounded by precinct wall Snofru & Huni started to build small pyramids all over the country to demonstrate presence & power of king in the provinces, after building 3 pyramids construction was perfected, his death cult lived on very long into Ptolemy times with 18 known priests in Giza, Abusir & Dahshur and 16 domains supplying the daily food sacrifices</p> |
| <p>Khufu <u>2604 – 2581 BC</u> (23 years) <u>2589 – 2566 BC</u> (23 years) <u>2620 – 2580 BC</u> (40 years) birth: Khui-ef-ui (Khufu) Khnum Khui-ef-ui (Knumkhufu) Horus: Medjed, Medjedu nebti: Medjed-er-nebti gold: Bikwy-nebu Turin III/10: <i>damaged</i> Abydos 21: Khufu Saqqara 17: Khufu old names: Cheops, Kheops, Suphis I.</p> | <p>Hetepheres I. = 1st queen & mother, G1a Meritetes = 2nd queen, pyramid G1b Henutsen = 3rd queen & half sister, G1c Khafre = 3rd son with 3rd queen Djedefre = 2nd son with 2nd queen Djedefhor/Hordjedef = son Babaef I. = son Khufukaef = son & vizier Minkhaef = son & vizier Mindjedef = son ? or son of Kawab Bauefre = son ? or Rabauef Duaenhor = son ? or son of Kawab Horbaef = son ?? or Baefhor Hetepheres II. = daughter & wife of Kawab & later Djedefre Meresankh II. = daughter & wife Horbaef Khamerernebty I. = daughter Neferetiabet = daughter in total 9 sons & 15 daughters</p> | <p>Hemiuni = architect Iunu & Kaemach & Kanefer & Wepemnofret = all 4 pyramid building team Djedi = courtier Hemetakhty = harem girl Hiy = harem girl</p> | <p>Khufu was a cruel & ruthless ruler, reduced priesthood, closed many temples, forbade sacrifices, expeditions to Nubia & Sinai, trade with Byblos Giza pyramid: base 230m = 53,000m², high 146,6m (today 138,7m), angle 51°50', 2,300,000 blocks in 210 layers = 2,500,000m³ & 6,200,000 tons, base blocks 50cm = 2,5 tons, top blocks 1,5m high = 15 tons Khufu architect Hemiunu, complex burial chambers, one underground level, king chamber 10,4x5,2x5,8m, 5 stress relieve chambers above against 400 tons of pressure, 2 air tunnels 20x20cm for ascension purposes, north entrance, granite sarcophagus 2,3x1x1m, no mummy found, needed 20 years to build & 10 years preparation of grounds, port, ramp, total of 25,000 workers with 15,000 in site others busy in quarry & transport big mortuary temple 52x40m on east side only black basalt floor left today, valley temple disappeared under expanding modern city, on east & westside 2 major necropolis with many mastabas for royal court, being buried close to the king was a high privilege, cult pyramid discovered east, T shaped substructure, possibly used as ceremonial changing room for jubilee celebrations, 73 known priests to preserve his ongoing death cult until 6th dynasty supported with daily food sacrifices from 60 domains Hetepheres satellite pyramid in Giza, 47x30m, 51°50' Merititis satellite pyramid in Giza, 48x30m, 51°50' Henutsen satellite pyramid in Giza, 44x28m, 51°50' solar barge., most important pit covered by 41 slabs each 18 tons, as pit was too small with 30,8m barge was dismantled, barge 43,4m long & 5,6m wide, draft 1,5m (only for river navigation), 2 cabins, central cabin 9m long & small front cabin, built of Lebanese cedar wood, 10 rowing oars & steering with 2 side oars at back, 1,224 wooden pieces, took archeologists 10 years to reassemble, no metallic part, only wooden pegs and ropes, 2nd barge still lying covered in another pit, plus 2 ship pits on Khufu pyramid south side & 3 open ship pits on east side, total of 7 boat pits, locations: 2 each on east & southside, one close to mortuary temple & 2 between queens pyramids, both south pits still contained their solar barges Amenemhet I. used mortuary & valley temple as quarry in 12th dynasty for his pyramid in el-Lischt</p> |

Old Kingdom

4th Dynasty 2639 – 2504 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|--|---|---|
| Djedefre 2581 – 2572 BC (11 years) 2566 – 2558 BC (8 years) birth: Radjedef (Djedefre) Horus: Kheper nebti: Kheper-em-nebti gold: Bikwy-nebu Turin III/11: <i>damaged</i> Abydos 22: Radjedef (Djedefre) Saqqara 18: Radjedef (Djedefre) old name: Ratoises, Rhampsinit | Khentetenka = 1 st queen Hetepheres II. = 2 nd queen & half sister & widow of Kawab, G7540 Baka = son Setka = son & scribe Hornit = son Nikauradjedef = son Hetepheres = daughter Neferhetepes = daughter | | little information available about this king first king to carry title “son of Re ” epithet “Sa-Re” & making Re central god in Egypt Abu Rawash Pyramid : 7,5km north east Giza, first considered unfinished, but latest research proves that this pyramid was finished and only its extensive use as quarry in Roman times misled experts, base 106m & 67m heights (today 10m left), 51°50', valley temple with 1,5km long ramp on northside, mortuary temple on eastside, also royal boat ditch found 35x9m on southside, plus 2 satellite pyramids for queen & cenotaph only 8 known priests to preserve his ongoing death cult only until 5 th dynasty supported with daily food sacrifices only from 4 domains |
| son of Djedefre 2572 BC | <i>no known queen</i> | | <i>very short reign of less than a year, little remains, unfinished pyramid in Zawyet el-Aryan 2 km south of Giza, layout as big as Khafre</i> |
| Khafre 2572 – 2546 BC (26 years) 2558 – 2532 BC (26 years) birth: Khafre User-ib-khafre Horus: User-ib nebti: User-em-nebti gold: Netsher-nebu-sekhem Turin III/12: ...kcha... Abydos 23: Khafre Saqqara 19: Khafre old name: Chephren , Suphis II. also called Khafra, Rakhaef, Khephren | Meresankh III. = 1 st queen & niece, her parents were Kawab & Hetepheres II. Khamerernebty I. = 2 nd queen & halfsister Hekenuhedjet = 3 rd queen Persenet = 4 th queen Menaukre = son with 2 nd queen Nebemakhet = son with 1 st queen & vizier Kheneterka = son with 1 st queen Duaenre = son with 1 st queen & vizier Nuiserre = son with 1 st queen & vizier Nikaure = son with 4 th queen ? & vizier Ankhmare = son & vizier Akhre = son lunmin = son lunre = son ?? Sekhemkare = son with 3 rd queen & vizier Khamerernebty II. = daughter 2 nd queen Shepsetkau = daughter Hemetre = daughter Rekhete = daughter | Akhethotep = head of palace | prosperous economy, trade with Byblos & Syria, many mastabas built by nobles, valley temples, ramps, mortuary temples now became standard for Old Kingdom royal tombs Giza pyramid : 215,25m, high 143,5m (today 136,4m), 50°10', total 1,659,000m³, only pyramid with some original Tura limestone slabs covering the top, with simple burial chamber system at ground level & partly underground with granite sarcophagus 2,6x1x1m, initially pyramid was planned to be bigger than Cheops slightly to the north, therefore it has 2 entrances, as pyramid position was slightly moved the older entrance is 30m outside of pyramid, new entrance 12m above ground also on northside, southside satellite pyramid, eastside mortuary temple with 5 boat pits close by, valley temple best preserved of Old Kingdom, complex was surrounded by pyramid precinct wall during his reign Gize cemetery was extended with many mastabas & some rock tomb cut into the adjacent quarry 32 known priests to preserve his ongoing death cult supported by 51 domains responsible for the daily delivery of food sacrifices |
| Bakare 2546 – 2539 BC (7 years) birth: Ba-ka, Seth-ka nebti: User-em-nebti gold: Neb-hedjet-nub Turin III/13: <i>damaged</i> old names: Bicheris, Bikerhis | no known queen | | unfinished pyramid in Saujet el-Arjan with 200m base, 21m deep shaft tomb with sarcophagus |
| Menaukre 2539 – 2511 BC (28 years) 2532 – 2504 BC (28 years) birth: Men-kau-re Horus: Ka-khet nebti: Ka-nebti gold: Bik-nebu-netjer Turin III/14: <i>damaged</i> Abydos 24: Men-khau-re Saqqara ? : ...kau-re old name: Mycerinos , Mykerinos, Mencheres also called Menkaura | Khamerernebty II. = 1 st queen & sister, tomb GIII-a Rekhete = possible 2 nd queen Shepseskaf = son Khuenre = son with 1 st queen, scribe Khentkawes = daughter | Rhodophis = harem girl Tjatiu = vizier | religious change under his reign with king now being seen as son of the sun god Giza medium pyramid : base 102,2x104,6m, high 65,5m, angle 51°20', steps underneath, only pyramid with 16 lower levels 15m high covered by red granite blocks, with complex burial chamber system all underground level, granite sarcophagus 2,4x0,9x 0,9m, granite burial chamber walls, red granite from Aswan quarry mortuary temple on eastside, 600m long ramp & valley temple, as he died before both temples were finished, his successor completed them in mud brick and not as planned in granite to save time & money 3 satellite pyramids for 2 queens & cenotaph in Giza GIII-a, GIII-b, GIII-c: 31x21m, 52°07', & 47x30m, step pyramid, & 32x21m, 2 step pyramids for wives built first temples in the provinces to demonstrate presence and power of king 21 known priests to preserve his ongoing death cult supported by only 2 known domains responsible for the daily delivery of food sacrifices |

Old Kingdom

4th Dynasty 2639 – 2504 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Shepseskaf <u>2511 – 2506 BC</u> (5 years) <u>2504 – 2500 BC</u> (4 years) birth: Shepses-kaf, Nesut-biti-shepses-kaf Horus: Shepse-khet nebti: Shepse-nebti gold: Bik-nebu-netjer Turin III/15: <i>damaged</i> Abydos 25: Shepse-kaf old name: Sebercheres | Bunefer = queen Khamaat = daughter Khentkawes I. = daughter | | Saqqara mastaba called "al-Faraoun or Pharaoh's Bench", 99,5m long, 73,3m wide & 18m high, red sandstone, Tura limestone & red granite very reduced death cult with 3 priests & 2 domains only |
| Djedefptah <u>2506 – 2504 BC</u> (2 years) <u>2500 – 2498 BC</u> (2 years) Turin III/16: <i>damaged</i> Manetho name: <i>Thamphthis</i> | no known queen | | not documented other than in the Turin papyrus short reign of 2 years no pyramid found, reign too short to build a pyramid |

5th Dynasty 2504 – 2347 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|--|---|
| Userkaf <u>2504 – 2496 BC</u> (8 years) <u>2498 – 2491 BC</u> (7 years) birth: User-kaf Horus: Iri-maat nebti: Iri-maat-nebti gold: Nefer-bik-nebu Turin III/17: User-kaf Abydos 26: User-kaf Saqqara 25: User-kaf old name: Usercheres also called Weserkaf | Neferhetepes = 1 st queen Khentkawes I. = 2 nd queen & daughter of Menkaure , Giza tomb LG100 Sahure = son with 2 nd queen Neferirkare = son with 2 nd queen Neferhotep = mother | | grandson of Djedefre expeditions to Lebanon & Punt in Somalia Saqqara pyramid : next to Djoser pyramid, base 73,5m, high 49m, angle 53°07', built from rough local blocks covered with Tura limestone, new entrance in court yard in front of pyramid, basal sarcophagus, another pyramid used as quarry by Amenemhet I. for his el-Lischt pyramid, therefore great deterioration bigger than usual funerary temple with bas relief, granite pillars & basalt slabs, new position on southside first sun temple 44x83m in Abu Ghurab near Abusir possibly built for goddess Neith satellite pyramid outside complex for queen Neferhetepes with its own little complex, base 26m, high 17m |
| Sahure <u>2496 – 2483 BC</u> (13 years) <u>2491 – 2477 BC</u> (14 years) birth: Sa-hu-re Horus: Neb-khau nebti: Neb-khau gold: Bikui-nebu Abydos 27: Sa-hu-re Saqqara 26: Sa-hu-re Karnak: Sa-hu-re old name: Sephres | Neferethanebty = queen Horemsaf = son Khakare = son Netjerirenre = son Nebankhre = son | Sekhemkare = vizier Werbauba = vizier | mother Khentkawes I. possibly co-regent in first years for under age son expeditions to Sinai & Nubia, trade with Mesopotamia, possible war with Libya & with Sinai bedouins Palermo stone records many sacrifices and land grants to gods (temples) plus building of barges & statues, change in politics not to nominate only royal family members (brothers) as vizier he appoints non-royals, 22 recorded domains for his death cult Abusir pyramid : first pyramid & royal necropolis in Abusir, pyramid base 78,5m, high 48m (today 36m), angle 50°11', steps underneath, deteriorated pyramid body funerary temple with 10,000m ² bas relief & ramp in good condition valley temple still visible remains, both not any more with pillars but with columns with plamleaf capitels built also sun temple which has not been discovered yet |
| Neferirkare <u>2483 – 2463 BC</u> (20 years) <u>2477 – 2467 BC</u> (10 years) birth: Ka-kai throne: Nefer-ir-ka-Re Horus: User-khau nebti: Kha-em-nebti, User-khau-nebti gold: Sekhemu-nebu Abydos 28: Ka-kai Saqqara 27: Nefer-ir-ka-Re old name: Nephcheres | Khentkawes II. = queen, pyramid Abusir Neferefre = son Niuserre = son | Ptahshepses = high priest of Ptah Washptah = vizier & son in law of Niuserre Ti = chief hairdresser, later overseer of Niuserre & Neferefre pyramids & 100 domains | first king to use double cartouche unfinished pyramid in Abusir, base 105m, high 72m (today 50m), angle 53°07'48", tallest pyramid in Abusir, steps underneath, for the first time mortuary temple roof was supported by wooden poles both pyramid and funerary temple were not finished when Neferirkare died a sun temple was not discovered yet |

Old Kingdom

5th Dynasty 2504 – 2347 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Shepseskare 2463 – 2456 BC (7 years) 2467 – 2460 BC (7 years) birth: Netjer-user throne: Shepses-ka-Re Horus: Sekhem-khau Saqqara 28: Shepses-ka-Re old name: Sisiris</p> | <p>Nimaathapi II. = queen ? mastaba G4712</p> | <p>Ptahshepses = high priest of Ptah</p> | <p>only seal imprints found in Abusir possible that he was successor of Neferefre and not his predecessor no pyramid found, unfinished pyramid situated between sun temple of Userkaf and Sahure pyramid could be his</p> |
| <p>Neferefre 2456 – 2445 BC (11 years) 2460 – 2453 BC (7 years) birth: Isi throne: Ra-nefer-ef Horus: Khau-nefer nebti: Nefer-em-nebti, gold: Nefer-bik-nebu Abydos 29: Ra-nefer-ef Saqqara 29: Khai-nefer-Re old name: Cheres also called Reneferef, Neferefra</p> | <p>no known queen</p> | <p>Ptahshepses = high priest of Ptah Ti = overseer of pyramid & 100 domains</p> | <p>unfinished pyramid in Abusir, base 65m, high ??m, interrupted at early stage therefore heights & angle uncertain funerary temple found plus complex belonging to his mother queen Khentkawes II.</p> |
| <p>Niuserre 2445 – 2414 BC (33 years) 2453 – 2422 BC (31 years) birth name: Ini, In throne: Ni-user-Re Horus: Set-ib-tawy nebti: Set-ib-nebti gold: Bik-nebu-netjer Turin ? : <i>totally damaged</i> Abydos 30: Ni-user-Re old name: Rathures also called Nyuserre</p> | <p>Reputnebu or Reptynub = queen Khamerernebti = daughter Khentikauhor = son</p> | <p>Minnefer = vizier Ptahshepses = high priest of Ptah & vizier, wife Khamerernebti Ankhuserkaef = overseer of works Seshemnofer II = overseer of works Sekhemankhptah? Ti = overseer of pyramid & 100 domains, wife Neferheptes priestess of Neith, son Demedji</p> | <p>possible expedition to Sinai <u>Abusir pyramid</u>: situated between Neferirkare & Sahure pyramids, base 81m, high 51,5m, angle 51°50', most deteriorated pyramid body in Abusir large funerary temple with large basalt slab floor not aligned to east-west axis of pyramid reused valley temple (today completely covered by sand) & ramp of Neferirkare therefore ramp not in straight line with pyramid sun temple in Abu Ghurab near Abusir 100x75m with altar 5,5x6m in strange format consisting of five alabaster blocks representing <i>hetep</i> hieroglyphic symbols, and 10 large alabaster basins for sacrifices, plus massive brick built obelisk first thought to be the pyramid of Righa Niuserre preferred papyrus column capitels for his funerary temple</p> |
| <p>Menkauhor 2414 – 2405 BC (9 years) 2422 – 2414 BC (8 years) birth: Ikauhor (Horikau), Kau (Ikau) throne: Men-kau-Hor Horus: Men-khau gold: Bik-nebu-hedj Turin ? : Men-ka-Hor Abydos 31: Men-kau-Hor Saqqara 30: Men-ka-Hor old name: Mencheres</p> | <p>Meresankh IV. = queen, mastaba D5 Kaemtjenet = son ? Raemka = son ?</p> | | <p>family relation to his predecessor not documented, possibly identical to Chentikauhor son of Niuserre expedition to Sinai Wadi Maghara no pyramid yet allocated to him 1. possibility Lepsius 29 pyramid in Saqqara north next to Teti II. pyramid also called "headless pyramid", 52m base, only base left 2. possibility Lepsius 50 pyramid in Dahshur also did built a sun temple but not discovered yet, he was the last ruler to erect a sun temple</p> |

Old Kingdom

5th Dynasty 2504 – 2347 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|--|--|
| Djedkare 2405 – 2367 BC (38 years) 2414 – 2375 BC (39 years) birth: Isefi (Asosi) throne: Djed-ka-Re, Djed-ka-Hor Horus: Djed-khau nebti: Djed-khau-nebti gold: Djed-bik-nebu Turin ?: Djed Abydos 32: Djed-ka-Re Saqqara 31: Maat-ka-Re old name: Tancheres also called Izezi | no known queen Khekeretnebti = daughter ? Saqqara mastaba | Senedjemib = vizier & architect Akhethotep = vizier & son Ptahotep Bawerdjed = leader Punt expedition | expeditions to Sinai, Nubia & Punt, record of dwarf being brought back from Punt record of sed festival after 30 years in power <u>Saqqara south pyramid</u> : base 78,5m, high 52,5m (today 25m), angle 53°07', burial chamber layout similar to later Unas northeast corner another pyramid complex belonging to an unknown queen, possibly his queen |
| Unas 2367 – 2347 BC (20 years) 2375 – 2345 BC (30 years) birth: Unis / Wenis throne: Unis Horus: Wadj-tawy nebti: Wadj-em-nebti gold: Bik-neb-wadj Turin ?: Unis / Wenis Abydos 33: Unis / Wenis Saqqara 32: Unis / Wenis old name: Onnos | Sesheshet = 1 st queen, pyramid Saqqara Nebet = 2 nd queen, non royal Khenut = 3 rd queen, non royal Unasankh = son, died early Teti = son with 1 st queen Iput I. = daughter with 2 nd or 3 rd queen Hemetre or Hemi = daughter Sesheschet Iput = daughter Khentkawes II. = daughter & wife Teti I. Neferetkaus = daughter ? Neferut = daughter ? | Nefersekhemsekhat = vizier Inefret = vizier Ptahotep = vizier Ihy = vizier, father Khenu, brothers Sienus & Merefnebef Niankhba = vizier? Akhtihotep=vizier? Niankhkhunum = priest of Re , son Hemra Khunumhotep = priest of Re , son Ptahshepses, N & K = brothers Irukaptah = Waab priest & butcher | non-royal from Heliopolis, with Unas a new family took over introducing some changes, new burial ritual, deceased king became god Osiris to live on in after life for ever, no sun temples any longer, now death god Osiris with main temple in Abydos military campaign against Schasu Bedouins, with Unas death short period of political instability <u>Saqqara pyramid</u> : base 57,5m, high 43m, angle 56°18', burial chamber with inclined slabs covered with astronomical motifs & blue colored hieroglyphs & magical formulas, descending corridor to system of tunnels below pyramid with tombs of Hotepsekhemwy & perhaps Raneb of 2 nd dynasty, very dilapidated pyramid Unas complex with valley temple, ramp, destroyed funerary temple, satellite pyramid, 2 simulated boat pits 44m long, ramp 1km long, first with covered by roof, 3m high walls with bas relief scenes first hieroglyphs or pyramid texts, later texts also at Teti , Pepi I. Merenre & Pepi II. pyramids <u>Persian tombs</u> : deep shaft discovered in southeast with tombs of Psamtik (physician), Pediese (head royal weaving), Djenhebu (head of fleet) all lived during reign of Amasis 570-526 BC, another shaft was dug during Saite period for general Amen-Tefnakht recently discovered under sand pyramid in Saqqara of queen Sesheshet , mother of Teti , square base, only 5m high structure left, step pyramid, angle 52°, lime stone casing with mud brick filling, funerary temple remains & sarcophagus found |

6th Dynasty 2347 – 2216 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|--|---|--|
| Teti II. 2347 – 2337 BC (10 years) 2345 – 2333 BC (12 years) birth: Teti Horus: Se-hotep-tawy nebti: Se-hotep-nebti, Hotep-nebti gold: Bik-nebu-sema Abydos 34: Teti Saqqara 33: Teti old name: Othoes | Iput I. = 1 st queen & Unas daughter, pyramid Saqqara Khuit or Kawit = 2 nd queen, Saqq. pyramid Weret-Imtes = 3 rd queen, removed Pepi I. = 3 rd son with 1 st queen Userkare = 2 nd son with 2 nd queen Tetiankhkem = 1 st son with 2 nd queen Seshseshet Watethathor = daughter & Mereruka wife Inti = daughter Nebtynubkhet Seshseshet = daughter | Mereruka = vizier, wife Watethathor Kagemni = vizier Khnumneti = vizier Nefersechemre = vizier Nefersechemptah = vizier Ankhmahor =vizier Khentikai = vizier Nefer = chief artisan, parents Kaha & Mertietes, wife Khons, brother Werbau & wife Khentkawes Weni = courtier | queen Weret-Imtes plotted against Teti and was tried, convicted & removed, Weni participated in trial Teti & crown prince Tetiankhkem were possibly killed by son & brother Userkare with help of guards extensive trade with Byblos & Nubia <u>Saqqara pyramid</u> : base 78,5m, high 52,5m, angle 53°07', burial chamber walls covered with hieroglyphs, pyramid & funerary temple later used as quarry 3 small satellite pyramids delapidated: Iput I. base 21m (today 7m), angle 63°, built as mastaba later converted by her son Pepi I. to pyramid Khuit base 21m, high ?? m vicinity large mastabas of viziers Mereruka, Kagemni, Ankhmahor & tomb of Teti son Tetiankhkem |
| Userkare 2337 – 2335 BC (2 years) birth: User-ka-Re | no known queen | | only documented on Turin papyrus & Abydos list in Seti I. temple also 3 roll seal imprints seemed to have come to power because of surprise murder of Teti II. & therefore only ruled for short time no pyramid found, reign too short to build a pyramid |

Old Kingdom

6th Dynasty 2347 – 2216 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Pepi I. <u>2335 – 2285 BC</u> (50 years) <u>2332 – 2283 BC</u> (49 years) birth: Pepi throne: Meri-Re, Nefer-sa-Hor Horus: Meri-tawy nebti: Meri-khet-nebti gold: Bikau-nebu Abydos 36: Meri-Re Saqqara 34: Pepi old name: Phiops also called Pepy, Piopi, Phios</p> | <p>Ankhnesepe I. or Ankhnesepe I. = 1st queen & daughter nomarch Khui, pyramid Saqqara Ankhnesepe II. or Ankhnesepe II. = 2nd queen & daughter nomarch Khui, pyramid Saqqara Nebwenet = 3rd queen, pyramid Saqqara Inenek-Inti = 4th queen, pyramid Saqqara Meritites II. = 5th queen, pyramid Saqqara Haaheru = 6th queen, pyramid Saqqara Behenu = 7th queen, pyramid Saqqara Nedjeftet = 8th queen Weret-Imtes = queen fallen in disgrace Pepi II. = son with 2nd queen Mererue I. = son with 1st queen Hornetjerikhet = son with 6th queen Tetiankh = son Neith = daughter with 1st queen Iput II. = daughter Wedjeften = daughter Ankhnesepe IV. = daughter</p> | <p><u>many viziers:</u> Ankhmahor / Sesi Mereruka / Meri Khentikai / Ikhekhi Mehu, son Kahotep Ptahhotep <u>later new viziers:</u> Tepemankh, Tjenti, Merititi, Rawer, Mereri Nefersekhemsekhat / Khenu Neferankhmerire / Idu Djau in UpperEgypt father of Khui Iuu in Lower Egypt</p> <p>Weni = chief judge in Hierakonpolis Neferherenptah = chief hairdresser</p> | <p>came to throne a young boy Weni became army commander leading 5 attacks Sinai bedouins & first attack against southern Palestine several droughts, wide spread bureaucracy and inefficiency & increasing powerful provincial elite led to economic misfortune which the king tried to solve by marrying various provincial ladies Pepi I. started to add coronation name to birth name Merire building activity in Bubastis, Abydos, Tanis, Dendera, Elephantine, Heliopolis, Koptos, Armant, Edfu, Hierakonpolis <u>Saqqara pyramid:</u> base 78,5m, high 52,5m (today 12m), angle 53°07', almost completely destroyed, huge funerary temple complex attached to pyramid east side plus ramp, important for inscriptions on funerary chamber walls with 2,500 blocks of pyramid texts, 7 small satellite pyramids: Nebwenet base 21m, high 21m Inenek - Inti base 21m, high 21m, 63°26' Meritites II. base 21m, high ??m Ankhnesepe II. base 31m x ??m Ankhnesepe III. base 16m, high ??m Haaheru base 23m ??m Behenu pyramid</p> |
| <p>Mererue I. <u>2285 – 2279 BC</u> (6 years) <u>2283 – 2278 BC</u> (5 years) birth: Nem-tiem-saef throne: Meri-en-Re Horus: Ankh-khau nebti: Ankh-khau-nebti gold: Nebui-nebu, Bikui-nebu Abydos 37: Meri-en-Re Saqqara 35: Meri-en-Re old: Menthesuphis also called Nemtyemsaf I. or Antiemysaf I.</p> | <p>Ankhnesepe II. or Ankhnesepe II. = queen & aunt & widow of Pepi I. Ankhnesepe III. = daughter Ipwet = daughter</p> | <p>Merireankh = high priest Weni = governor of the South Harkhuf = governor after Weni, Aswan rock tomb 34n</p> | <p>military campaign by Harkhuf against Nubia / Jam also expeditions to Punt built 5 canals around 1st cataract <u>Saqqara pyramid:</u> base 78,5m, high 52,5m, angle 53°07', pyramid almost destroyed, inner chambers with pyramid texts similar to Pepi I. sarcophagus found with mummy in burial chamber, oldest mummy found intact</p> |
| <p>Pepi II. <u>2279 – 2219 BC</u> (60 years) <u>2278 – 2184 BC</u> (94 years) ? birth: Pepi throne: Nefer-ka-Re Horus: Netjeri-khau nebti: Netjeri-khau-nebti gold: Bik-nebu-sekhem Abydos 38: Nefer-ka-Re Saqqara 36: Nefer-ka-Re old name: Phiops</p> | <p>Neith = 1st queen & half sister, pyramid Iput II. = 2nd queen & half sister, pyramid Wedjeften = 3rd queen & half sister, pyramid Ankhnesepe IV. = 4th queen Ankhnesepe III. = 5th queen & niece, pyramid Mererue II. = son with 1st queen Nitokris = daughter Neferkare Nebi = son with 4th queen Neferka = son ? Nebkauhor-Idu = son ? Ptahshepses = son ?</p> | <p><u>vizier in Memphis :</u> Ihichenet, Khenu, Imapepi, Shenai, Khabaukhnem/Biu Nihebsedneferkare/ Teti <u>vizier in Abydos :</u> Djau, Idi, Pepinakht <u>vizier in Mair :</u> Ankhpepiheriib, Ankhpepihenikem Harkhuf = governor of the South</p> | <p>Pepi II. was 6 years old when he inherited the throne, assumed that his mother Ankhnesepe II. was co- regent possibly together with vizier Djau in first years Pepi II. once in charge he introduced many important government & administrative changes he had a long reign & when his pyramid was finished provincial administration heads had no obligation to supply construction of pyramid with resources and money, in Egyptian belief this was an important unquestionable religious duty, but now they found that they could very well manage things in the provinces themselves and the royal court was cut from supplies, as this never happened before and regional heads saw no further duty, internal political problems followed and external trade stopped, finally many expeditions during his long reign, Harkhuf went 4 times to Jam/Kerma military campaign into Nubia & Asiatics/Persia with reports of bringing back important killed participants: Pepinakht Heqaib brings back Aaenanch, Sabni his father Mehu, Mehu II. later Sabni possibly all military Pepi II. was killed, central government started to break down with no hope to keep both lands together <u>Saqqara pyramid:</u> 79m base, high 52 m, 53°07' with pyramid texts, & 3 small queen pyramids in Saqqara Neith 24 x 22 m, 60°56', daughter of Pepi I Iput II. 22 x 16 m, 55° Wedjeften 24 x 26 m, 65°13'</p> |

Old Kingdom

6th Dynasty 2347 – 2216 BC in Memphis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---------------------------|-------------|---|
| Merenre II. 2219 – 2218 BC (1 year) birth: Nemti-em-saef Abydos 39: Mer(i)-en-Re Sa-em-saef old name Menthusuphis also called Nemtyemsaf II. or Antiemsaf II. | Nitocris = queen?? | | as crown prince carried the name of Sa-nesu Semu-nemtiemsaf at time of taking the throne he must have been of advanced age he certainly was not able to stabilize the country against growing regional independence assumed to have been killed by his court no pyramid found |
| Nitokris ♂ 2218 – 2216 BC (2 years) birth: Sa-ptah throne: Nit-ikeri Turin IV/7: Nit-ikeri also called Nitokris, Nitiqreti, Neitiqerty, Siptah | | | birth name Sa-ptah “son of Ptah” led to various discussions if this was really female king, in addition the name Nitocris in the later periods was a female name but not necessarily in the Old Kingdom revenged the killing of her brother by invited all those responsible to a banquet in an underground chamber which then was flooded and killed herself afterwards short reign with Egypt ending up in chaos with pyramids, tombs & temples being plundered no pyramid found |
| <i>Neferka</i> | | | <i>possibly Pepi II. son co-ruling with him for 1 year</i> |
| <i>Nefer</i> | | | <i>2 year reign, succession unclear</i> |
| <i>Aba</i> | | | <i>4 year reign, succession unclear</i> |

First Interim Period

| 7 th Dynasty 2216 BC | | only lasted for 70 days | |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|
| 8 th Dynasty 2216 - 2160 BC | | various local kings ruling from Memphis | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Neterikare throne: Neteri-ka-Re Abydos 40: Neteri-ka-Re also called Netjerikare | | | little information available on First Interim Period kings regional rulers controlling a certain area around major cities succession & ruling period unclear only on Abydos list no other proof |
| Menkare throne: Men-ka-Re Abydos 41: Men-ka-Re also called Netjerikare | | | on Abydos list also seal imprint |
| Neferkare II. throne: Nefer-ka-Re Abydos 42: Nefer-ka-Re | | | only on Abydos list no other proof could be identical with Wadjkare |
| Wadjkare throne: Wadj-ka-Re Horus: Demedj-ib-tawy | | | <i>could be identical to Neferkare II. also debated if he was not a king of the 9th dynasty mentioned by cicil servant issued a royal exemption decree</i> |
| Neferkare III. Nebi birth: Nefer-ka-Re Nebi throne: Nefer-ka-Re Abydos 43: Nebi | | | son of Pepi II. so his predecessors must have ruled only for a short period or where only regional kings plan to build pyramid in Saqqara |
| Djedkare II. Shemai throne: Djed-ka-Re-shemai Abydos 44: Djed-ka-Re-shemai | | | only on Abydos list no other proof no burial site found |
| Neferkare IV. Khendu Abydos 45: Nefer-ka-Re-khendu | | | only on Abydos list no other proof no burial site found |
| Merenhor Abydos 46: Mer-en-Hor | | | only on Abydos list no other proof no burial site found |
| Neferkamin I. Seneferka throne: Nefer-ka-Min, Se-nefer-ka Abydos 47: Se-nefer-ka | | | only on Abydos list no other proof no burial site found |
| Nikare throne: Ni-ka-Re Abydos 48: Ni-ka-Re | | | on Abydos list & roll seal imprint no burial site found |
| Neferkare V. Tereru birth: Tereru throne: Nefer-ka-Re Tereru Abydos 49: Nefer-ka-Re Tereru | | | only on Abydos list no other proof no burial site found |
| Neferkahor throne: Nefer-ka-Hor Abydos 50: Nefer-ka-Hor | | | on Abydos list & roll seal imprint no burial site found |
| Neferkare VI. Pepiseneb birth: Nefer-ka-Re Pepi-se-neb throne: Nefer-ka-Re Turin IV/8: also called Neferkare Sheri | | | on Abydos & Turin papyrus list |
| Neferkamin II. Anu Turin IV/9: Nefer Abydos 52: Nefer-ka-Min Anu | | | on Abydos & Turin papyrus list |

First Interim Period

| 8 th Dynasty 2216 - 2160 BC various local kings ruling from Memphis | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| | | | little information available on First Interim Period kings regional rulers controlling a certain area around major cities succession & ruling period unclear |
| Qakare Ibi 2169 – 2167 BC (2 years) birth: Iby or Ibi throne: Qa-ka-Re Turin IV/10: Ib Abydos 53: Qa-ka-Re | | | built a small pyramid in Saqqara close to Pepi II . ramp called Ibi Pyramid inscription found at Tomas in Nubia |
| Neferkaure 2167 – 2163 BC (4 years) throne: Nefer-kau-Re Horus: Kha... Abydos 54: Nefer-kau-Re | | | some think he might be identical with Neferkauhor Chuwi Hapi other experts think he might be identical with Wadjkare / Neferkare II . |
| Neferkauhor Khwywyhapi 2163 – 2161 BC (2 years) birth: Khwywyhapi or Khwywy Hapi Horus: Netjeri-bau Abydos 55: Nefer-kau-Hor also called Khwywyhapi | Nebet = daughter | Shemai = vizier Idi = vizier deputy, wife Nebet, daughter Naos | created Koptos decrees appointing Shemai to vizier of Upper Egypt & his son Idi to his deputy and head of 7 southern gaus |
| Neferirkare II. 2161 – 2160 BC (1 year) throne: Nefer-iri-ka-Re Abydos 56: Nefer-iri-ka-Re | | | only on Abydos list also seen as creator of the Koptos decrees |
| Sekhemkare throne: Sechem-ka-Re | | | attested king but unknown position, named in a letter from Elephantine his name could also be read as Anchkare |
| Iti | | <i>Nikau-Ptah = expedition leader</i> | attested king but unknown position, inscription in Wadi Hammamat, expedition lead by Nikau-Ptah was supposed to source materials for his pyramid |
| Imhotep | <i>Djati Kaibefer = son</i> | | attested king but unknown position, inscription in Wadi Hammamat mentioning his son Djati Kaibefer leading an expedition of 2,500 men |
| Isu | <i>Isuuankh = son ?</i> | | attested king but unknown position, mentioned in inscription of prince Isuuanch |
| Iytenu | | | attested king but unknown position, mentioned on false door in Saqqara together with female Sat-Ijtenu |
| Hetep also called Hotep | | | attested king but unknown position relief at Schatt er-Rigale |
| Khui | | | attested king but unknown position, possibly a pyramid in Dara could be his |
| Khabau | | | attested king but unknown position |

First Interim Period

| 9 th Dynasty 2160 – 2130 BC in Herakleopolis | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial regional rulers controlling a certain area around major cities |
| Wahkare Khety I. birth: Khety throne: Wah-ka-Re also called Achtoes, Achtui or Wankhare Khety I. | | | sarcophagus with his name found at Deir el-Bersheh succession & ruling period unclear |
| Neferkare III. Turin IV/20: Nefer-ka-Re | | | mentioned in Turin papyrus, succession & ruling period unclear Neferkare mentioned in inscription of gau head Anch-tifi of Moalla could be him |
| Meribre Kheti I. 2160 - ?? BC birth: Khety / Sa-Re-khety throne: Meri-ib-Re Horus: Meri-ib-tawy nebti: Meri-ib-tawy gold: Bik-nebu-meri Turin IV/21: Khety also called Achthoes I. | | | Meri-ib-Re Cheti on coal bowl at Louvre museum, on stick from Meir plus on other small objects succession & ruling period unclear |
| Neferkare Khety III. birth: Khet (ti-sa) Turin IV/23 : Nefer-ka-Re Also called Achtoes III. | | | succession & ruling period unclear |
| Meribre Khety II. Turin IV/24: Meri-ib-Re Khety | | | |
| Nebkaure Khety throne: Neb-kau-Re also called Achthoes II. Akhtoy | | | documented on weighing stone found at Tell el-Rataba succession & ruling period unclear |
| Merikare throne: Meri-ka-Re | | | name on Turin papyrus only fragmented, documented on vessel lid & scribe plate his father conquered east delta and settled it, succession & ruling period unclear pyramid in Saqqara not yet discovered, but documented through death cult |
| <i>Setut</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Wankhare Khety II.</i> <i>Neferkare Khety II. ?</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Menethope I.</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Wankhare Khety III.</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Khety II.</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Khety II. daughter</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Merykare daughter</i> <i>?? – 2130 BC</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| 10 th Dynasty 2130 – 2040 BC | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial regional rulers controlling a certain area around major cities |
| <i>Meryhathor</i> <i>2130 - ?? BC</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Neferkare IV</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Wankhare</i> <i>also called Achthoes III.</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Merykare</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>"Courtne"</i> <i>?? – 2040 BC</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Kaneferre</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> <i>Ankhtify = nomarch of Herakleopolis</i> |

First Interim Period

11th Dynasty 2077 – 1938 BC in Thebes

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family queens no political role, restricted to family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|--------------------------|---|
| <p>Mentuhotep I. 2137 – 2133 BC (4 years) 2119 – 2111 BC (8 years) ? birth: Mentu-hotep-aa throne: Neb-hetep-Re Horus: Hor-tepia Karnak 12: Mentu-hotep also called Mentuhotpe</p> | <p>Neferu = queen ? Intef I. = son ? Intef II. = son ?</p> | | <p>local ruler parallel with Intef I. only later recognized by Egyptologists as king mentioned on statue in Heqaib shrine on Elephantine</p> |
| <p>Intef I. 2077 – 2065 BC (12 years) 2133 – 2121 BC (12 years) 2111 – 2103 BC (8 years) ? 2134 – 2117 BC (18 years) birth: Sa-Re Intef Horus: Se-her-tawy, Wahankh also called Anjotef, Inyotef, Antef</p> | <p>no known queen</p> | | <p>first Thebes ruler parallel with Mentuhotep I. expanded his territory in Upper Egypt north to Dendera and took on the title of king but did not use a throne name Egypt split into two lands big so-called <i>saff</i> or row tomb in at-Tarif / Korna called Saff el-Dawaba also mortuary stela</p> |
| <p>Intef II. 2065 – 2016 BC (49 years) 2121 – 2072 BC (49 years) 2103 – 2054 BC (49 years) 2117 – 2069 BC (48 years) birth: Sare Intef Horus: Wahankh also called Anjotef, Inyotef, Antef</p> | <p>Neferu = queen Intef III. = son lah = daughter</p> | | <p>local ruler in Thebes controlling gaus 1 to 6 & Abydos was in ongoing wars with Lower Egypt kings, twice he had to conquer Thinis capital of the 8th gau to control an area 100km north of Abydos to Qaw el-Kebir, also extended rule south to Elephantine and some way north as well first building activity in Karnak with octagon column with his name Antef Wah-ankh & Amun-Re big so-called <i>saff</i> or row tomb in at-Tarif / Korna called Saff el-Kisasija, two mortuary stelea, one with the 4 dog of the king</p> |
| <p>Intef III. 2016 – 2008 BC (8 years) 2072 – 2064 BC (8 years) 2054 – 2046 BC (8 years) 2069 – 2060 BC (9 years) birth: Sare Intef Horus: Nakht-neb-tep-nefer, Neb-tep-nefer also called Inyotef, Antef, Anjotef</p> | <p>lah or Jaah = queen & Harthor priestess Mentuhotep II. = son</p> | <p>Khety = treasurer</p> | <p>because of the long reign of his father he possible came to power at a high age little information available so-called <i>saff</i> or row tomb in at-Tarif / Korna called Saff el-Baqar</p> |

Middle Kingdom

11th Dynasty 2077 – 1938 BC in Thebes

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family queens no political role, restricted to family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|--|---|
| Mentuhotep II. 2008 – 1957 BC (51 years) 2046 – 1995 BC (51 years) 2060 – 2010 BC (50 years) birth: Montu-hotep throne: Neb-hepet-Re Horus: 1. Se-ankh-ib-tawy, 2. Netjer-hedjet, 3. Sema-tawy nebti: Netjer-hedjet, Sema-tawy gold: Bik-nebu-ka-suti Abydos 57: Neb-hepet-Re Karnak : Neb-hepet-Re | Tem = 1 st queen Neferu II. = 2 nd queen & sister lah = 3 rd queen Henhenet = 4 th queen & Hathor priestess, died during child birth Sadeh = 5 th queen & Hathor priestess Ashayt = 6 th queen & Hathor priestess Kawit = 7 th queen & Hathor priestess Kemsit = 8 th queen & Hathor priestess Mentuhotep III. = son with 1 st queen Muyet = daughter, died at age of 5 | Bebi = vizier Dagi = vizier Khety = treasurer Meketre = treasurer, TT280 Henenu = head of court Meru = chief scribe Antef = general | after 30 years in power he made some advances to unite both lands again after battles in This, Assiut & Herakleopolis claimed to rule Upper & Lower Egypt, but actually ruled only over Lower Egypt, ruled from Thebes later military campaign to Nubia lead by Meru & to Persia led by Antef first king to carry all five names, changed his Horus name twice impressive tomb & temple topped by pyramid at Deir el-Bahari with tombs for Tem & Neferu, 150m long corridor hewn into the massiv rock face behind temple leading to main burial chamber, side chambers filled with 600 nebti figures, alabaster sarcophagus with wooden coffin inside, plus 6 shaft tombs for lower wives & daughters, who all died at age of around 22, valley temple wide 46m wide & 1km long ramp |
| Mentuhotep III. 1957 – 1945 BC (12 years) 2013 – 2001 BC (12 years) 1995 – 1983 BC (12 years) 2010 – 1998 BC (12 years) birth: Mentu-hotep throne: Se-ankh-ka-Re, Se-nefer-ka-Re Horus: Se-ankh-tawy nebti: Se-ankh-tawy gold: Bik-nebu-hotep Abydos 58: Se-ankh-ka-Re | Imi or Imj = queen Mentuhotep IV. = son | Dagi = vizier Meketre = treasurer, TT280 Henenu = head of court | first 3 years co-regent of his father Mentuhotep II. also mentioned in the Saqqara king list, also listed on Rameses II. Abydos king list, but not in Karnak Henenu lead expedition to Punt built various temples in Upper Egypt small 21x24m Horus maintain temple in West Thebes is the first with pylons no pyramid, burial ?? |
| Mentuhotep IV. 1945 – 1938 BC (7 years) 2001 – 1994 BC (7 years) 1983 – 1976 BC (7 years) 1997 – 1991 BC (7 years) birth: Mentu-hotep throne: Neb-tawy-Re Horus: Neb-tawy nebti: Neb-tawy gold: Netjeru-nebu | no known queen | Ameny = vizier, became king as Amenemhet I. | lesser known king, Turin papyrus does not record his name but instead "7 years omitted" mentioned in rock inscriptions in Wadi Hammamat & Wadi el-Hudi from an expedition lead by Antef & at Ayn Souchna a harbor south of Suez used for expeditions to Sinai, also sacrifice plate with his name no pyramid |
| Intef Qakare birth: Sa-Re-anj throne: Ka-ka-Re Horus: Se-nefer-tauf nebti: Se-nefer-tauf gold: Neferu-nebu also called An(jotef) | | | Lower Nubian king still resisting and writing their names in cartouche form ruled Nubia during Mentuhotep III. times documented by 9 rock inscriptions in Nubia |
| Ijibchenetre birth: Ij-ib-khenet-Re Horus: Gerg-tauf | | | Lower Nubian king still resisting and writing their names in cartouche form documented by rock inscriptions in Abu Hor, Mediq, Toschka all in Nubia |
| Segerseni birth: Se-ger-seni throne: Menekh-ka-Re gold: Bik-nebu-ankh | | | Lower Nubian king still resisting and writing their names in cartouche form Documented by rock inscriptions in Umbarakab Lower Nubia |

Middle Kingdom

12th Dynasty 1939/38 – 1759 BC capital Itj-tawi or Itj-tawy in Faijum

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p>Amenemhet I. <u>1939/38 – 1909 BC</u> (29 years) <u>1994 – 1965 BC</u> (29 years) <u>1976 – 1947 BC</u> (29 years) <u>1991 – 1962 BC</u> (29 years) birth: Amen-em-het throne: Se-hotep-ib-re Horus: We-hem-me-sut old name: Amenemes</p> | <p>Neferetjatenen or Nefertatenen = queen, el-Lisht tomb ? Senusret I. = son Nofru III. or Neferu = daughter Nefrutasherit = daughter ? Kayet = daughter ? Sesostris = father Nofret = mother from Elephantine (Nubian)</p> | <p>Antefiqer = vizier Nakht = palace head Sinuhe = queen servant & possible killer of king</p> | <p>non royal, previous vizier of Mentuhotep IV. later killed by his guards founded new capital Itj-tawi close to Faijum at the border of Upper & Lower Egypt, this capital has not been discovered yet he finalized unification of Upper & Lower Egypt by appointing loyal gau heads to end regional unrest military campaigns to Nubia, Libya & Persia god Amun became more & more important and rose to stae religion replacing god Month in Thebes building activities included a 42x32m temple Ezbet Ruschdi el-Saghira close to Quantir plus others in Koptos, Bubastis & Armant <u>el-Lisht pyramid</u>: base 84m, high 55m, angle 54°27', built on a small embankment with unfired bricks also using material from earlier structures such as Cheops pyramid, ramp, first time 2 enclosure walls, 22 shaft tombs for royal family between inner & outer walls, destroyed funerary temple & annexes on different levels, inside tombs of vizier Antefiqer, palace head Nacht & outside Senebtisi</p> |
| <p>Senusret I. <u>1919 – 1875/74 BC</u> (44 years) <u>1975 – 1930 BC</u> (45 years) <u>1956 – 1911/10 BC</u> (46 years) <u>1971 – 1926 BC</u> (45 years) birth: Sen-wos-ret or Se-nu-se-ret throne: Kheper-ka-Re Horus: Ankh-mesut old names: Sesostris I. Sesonchosis</p> | <p>Nofru III. or Neferu = 1st queen & sister or half sister, el-Lisht tomb Itakaiet = 2nd queen or daughter Amenemhet II. = son with 1st queen</p> | <p>Antefiqer = vizier Sesostris = vizier Sobekhotep = treasurer Mentuhotep = treasurer Hor = chief architect Senusretankh = high priest of Ptah</p> | <p>for 9 years co-regent with his father Amenemhet I. the father looking after internal & the son after external affairs, Senusret I. was the most important ruler of 12th dynasty new division of regions/gaus, conquered Lower Nubia to 2nd cataract & built various forts to secure power drought & famine in year 25 of his reign led to plundering of temple store rooms creation of famous Sinuhe script active building program, first king who renovated all temples countrywide by replacing mudbricks with stone blocks, oldest still existing obelisk in Egypt was created by Senusret I. made from Aswan granite with 20m heights at Heliopolis <u>Karnak</u>: Amun temple, white chapel made from Alabaster (later destroyed by Amenhotep III. & used as filling material for 3rd pylon <u>other</u>: important temples in Abydos & Heliopolis, fort at Buhen (today submerged by Nassen dam lake <u>el-Lisht pyramid</u>: base 105m, high 61m (today 20m), angle 49°23' new building technique using diagonal star like limestone block wall ribs creating 16 hollow areas which were filled with sand & rough rocks which were than covered with Tura limestone slabs, during time slabs began to slide down and sand rinsing out, ramp side walls covered with bas relief similar to Unas ramp, funerary temple, double enclosure wall, valley temple not found yet 9 satellite pyramids between inner & outer walls built over time: Nofru base 21m, high 19m, angle 63°26' Itakaiet base 17m, high 17m, angle 63°26' 7 other pyramids for unknown queens, base 16m, high 16m, all with angle of 63°26'</p> |
| <p>Amenemhet II. <u>1877/76-1843/42BC</u> (34 years) <u>1932 – 1901 BC</u> (31 years) <u>1914 – 1879/76 BC</u> (38 years) <u>1929 – 1895 BC</u> (34 years) birth: Amen-em-het, Ameni throne: Neb-kau-Re Horus: Heqen-em-maat nebti: Heqen-em-maat gold: (Bik-nebu)-maat-kheru (Bik-nebu)-maat-kheru-neb-tawy old name: Ammenemes, Ammanemes</p> | <p>Senet = queen ? Keminub = queen ?? (<i>new research assumes she was queen of 13th dynasty</i>) Senusret II. = son Nefret = daughter Khenemetneferhedjet I. = daughter Itaweret Sathathor = daughter Khnemet or Khnumit = daughter ? Ita = daughter ? Sithathormerit = daughter</p> | <p>Amenhotep or Ameny = vizier Sesostris = vizier Saiset = treasurer Merykau = commander Kheperkare = treasurer</p> | <p>for 2 years co-regent with his father Senusret I. military campaign to south Palestine destroying 2 cities active trading with Lebanon, Mesopotamia & Crete, expedition to Punt <u>building activities</u>: temple gate in Hermopolis, plus others in delta, started construction of Bahr Yusuf canal & using Fayjum for agricultural purposes <u>Dahshur pyramid</u>: close to Snofru's Red Pyramid, base 50m, only scattered remains left therefore heights & angle can not be determined, built of white limestone therefore called "White Pyramid", ramp, funerary temple & wall within walls tombs of queen Keminub & prince Amenemhet-Anch & princesses Itaweret Sathathor, Khnemet, Ita, Sithathormerit, tombs of Khnemet or Chnumit & Ita were still intact with richly decorated mummies</p> |

Middle Kingdom

12th Dynasty 1939/38 – 1759 BC capital Itj-taui or Itj-tawy in Faijum

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Senusret II. <u>1844 – 1837/36 BC</u> (8 years) <u>1901 – 1882 BC</u> (13 years) <u>1882 – 1872 BC</u> (10 years) <u>1897 – 1878 BC</u> (9 years) birth: Sen-wos-ret or Se-nu-se-ret throne: Khai-Kheper-Re Horus: Se-shemu-tawy nebti: Se-khai-maat or Se-khai-Nebti gold: Hotep-netjeru old name: Sesostri II. also called Seenuseret, Senwosret, ChacheperRe, Sechemutau</p> | <p>Nefret = 1st queen & sister, el-Lahun tomb Khnemetneferhedjet I. = 2nd queen Itaweret = 3rd queen & half sister Khnemet = 4th queen & half sister Senusret III. = son with 2nd queen Sesostri Senebwer = son Sithathoriunet = daughter ? Nofret = daughter Itkakajt = daughter Sathathor = daughter Mertseger = daughter Khnemetneferhedjet II. = daughter</p> | <p>Inpy = overseer of guards</p> | <p>for 3 years co-regent with his father Amenemhet II. because of long reign of his father he come to the throne at a very high age therefore his reign was shorter finished work of his father in Faijum with converting it into agricultural land <u>el-Lahun pyramid</u>: base 106m, high 49m, angle 42°33', built on small 12m high hill with limestone walls in radiating fashion filled by unfired bricks & covered with slabs, perimeter wall, satellite pyramid, 8 mastabas, chapel, valley temple 1km away, to protect pyramid from grave robbers entrance was from the southside for the first time, burial chamber entirely granite, sarcophagus pink granite, 8 shaft tombs on south side within wall, plus tomb of princess Sithathoriunet, further away queens pyramid satellite pyramid, base 27m, high 19m, angle 54°27' on southwest side 3 cedar wood barges were discovered close by pyramid city with 2,145 houses surrounded by walls, here various temple papyri were found with valuable informations of economy, administration, level of knowledge in medicine, astronomy & literature</p> |
| <p>Senusret III. <u>1836 -1818 BC</u> (18 years) <u>1872 – 1853/52 BC</u> (20 years) <u>1878 – 1841 BC</u> (37 years) birth: Sen-wos-ret or Se-nu-se-ret throne: Khai-kau-Re Horus: Netjer-kheperu nebti: Netjeri-mesut gold: (Bik-nebu)-kheper old name: Sesostri III.</p> | <p>Sithathoriunet = 1st queen & half sister, el-Lahun tomb Mertseger = 2nd queen ?? & half sister Khnemetneferhedjet II. = 3rd queen & half sister Nofrethenut = 4th queen ?? Itakaiet = 5th queen ?? Weret I. = 6th queen ?? Weret II. = 7th queen ?? Amenemhet III. = son with 1st queen Senetsenebtisi = daughter Menet = daughter Sithathor or Sathathor = daughter Mereret = daughter</p> | <p>Sobekemhat = first treasurer later vizier Nebit = vizier, wife Sitwerut Senankh = architect lykhernofret = Osiris priest at Abydos</p> | <p>co-regent with his father Senusret II. for 7 months until his father died took over a strong country, gau chiefs dethroned, strong centralization, renovation of Unas canal around 1st cataract, new canal at Sehel, construction of fort at Semna 2nd cataract, again recovered Nubian areas until 2nd cataract <u>building activity</u>: Month temple 100x65m with 5m thick precinct walls at Medamut, <u>Dahshur pyramid</u>: base 106,7m, high 78,5m (today 30m), angle 56°18', mud brick covered with Tura limestone, entrance on westside, first time burial chamber not built with security fall stones against grave robbers, granite sarcophagus, very deteriorated, contains 4 additional tombs for queens & princesses Sithathor & Mereret 3 mastabas at south wall which contain 6 wooden barges, one mastaba for queen Khnemetneferheget contained interesting jewelery, 2 mastabas at north wall for vizier Nebit & wife Sitwerut 7 queen pyramids all Dahshur Nofrethenut mud brick pyramid, base 17m, high 17m, angle 63°26' Itakayet mud brick pyramid, base 17m, high 17m, angle 63°26' Weret I. mud brick pyramid, base 22m, high 22m, angle 60°15' Weret II. mud brick pyramid, base 22m, high 19m, angle 60°15' plus 3 mud brick pyramids, base 17m, high 13m, angle 57°15' also built Osiris tomb in Abydos with valley temple & 700m ramp leading to T shaped structure 156x160m, 2 24m deep shafts to burial chamber, 180m long corridor closed with granite & quartzite massive plates, the complex chamber layout assumes that Senusret III. was buried here and not at his Dahshur pyramid.</p> |
| <p>Amenemhet III. <u>1818/17-1773/72BC</u> (45 years) <u>1853 – 1806/05 BC</u> (48 years) <u>1842 – 1797 BC</u> (45 years) birth: Amen-em-het throne: Ni-maat-Re Horus: Aa-bau nebti: Itshi-iaut-tawy gold: Wah-ankh old names: Ammenemes, Lamares, Ameres, Moeris (link to Fayum project)</p> | <p>Hetepti = 1st queen Aat = 2nd queen, died at 35 Khnumneferhedjet = 3rd queen, died at 25 Amenemhet IV. = son with 1st queen Sobeknefru = daughter with 2nd queen Nubhotep = daughter Neferuptah = daughter Ptahnefru = daughter Hetephathor = daughter ? Nofrusobek = daughter ?</p> | <p>Khnumhotep = vizier Ameny = vizier Khety = vizier lykhernofret = treasurer</p> | <p>latest research suggests that he was co-regent with his father Senusret III. for 20 years, he looking after internal affairs and his father after external affairs last powerful king of 12th dynasty, many buildings, ambitious irrigation projects & Faijum land reclamation schemes, successful mining expeditions resulting in prosperous economy <u>1. Dahshur pyramid</u>: base 105m, high 81,5m (today 30m), angle 57°15', pyramid built without light colored limestone cover but of dark unfired bricks & basalt therefore called "Black Pyramid", outstanding block like silhouette through deterioration after removing slabs, complex & widely branched out burial chambers with Anubis shrine, pink sarcophagus of queen Aat, 12 funerary shafts for royal family on north side incl. princess Nebhotep, one shaft used for king Hor Auiba 13th dynasty ramp with residential quarters, funerary temple, entrance outside perimeter wall, granite pyramidion 1,4x1,8m found at base, pyramid soon showed structural stress cracks so many corridors & chambers were supported by cedar wood pillars, 2 queen burial chambers were re-enforced with additional stone walls, Amenemhet III. not buried here, because it became structually unsound, therefore Hawara pyramid <u>2. Hawara pyramid</u>: base 105m, high 58m, angle 48°55', again south entrance leading to burial chamber with unique 90cm thick vault roof structure of unfired bricks & 2 Herringbone style limestone slabs & 2 weight relief chambers & 3 quartzite covering slabs, 2 quartzite sarcophagi, big one over 100 tons, pyramid built of unfired bricks over 12m high rock core & covered with limestone slabs, last big pyramid built in Egypt, perimeter wall, north chapel, south side large 60,000m² funerary temple with 3,000 rooms on 2 levels called Labyrinth</p> |

Middle Kingdom

12th Dynasty 1939/38 – 1759 BC capital Itj-tawi or Itj-tawy in Faiyum

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| <p>Amenemhet IV. 1773 – 1764/63 BC (9 years) 1807/06 – 1798/97 BC (9 years) 1819 – 1809 BC (10 years) 1798 – 1786 BC (12 years) birth: Amen-em-het throne: Maa-kheru-Re Horus: Kheper-kheperu nebti: Se-hab-tawy gold: Sekhem-bik-nebu-netjeru old name: Ammenemes</p> | <p>Sobeknefru = queen & half sister no known heir</p> | | <p>1-3 year co-regent with his father Amenemhet III. four expeditions into Sinai 2 inscriptions at Wadi el-Hurdi & Serabit el-Chadim building activities included completion of his fathers work at Medinet Madi, also decorated Renenutet & Sobek temples at Medinet Madi unfinished mud brick pyramid in south Mazghunah, Dahshur, base 53m, high ??m</p> |
| <p>Sobeknefru ♂ 1763 – 1759 BC (4 years) 1798/97 – 1794/93 BC (4 years) 1809 – 1804 BC (5 years) 1785 – 1782 BC (3 years) birth: Nofru-sobek or Neferu-sobek throne: Sobek-ka-Re Horus: Merit-Re nebti: Sat-sekhem-nebet-tawy gold: Djedjet-khau old names Arsino, Skemiophris</p> | <p>no known heir</p> | | <p>female king stable political situation with Nubia under control, Fayum became more important & new possibly economic center with certain religious activities after her death different to Hatshepsut her cartouches were not erased limited building activity, finished mortuary temple of her father Amenemhet III. remains of temple in Kom el-Aqarib south of Herakleopolis found, 3 lifesize statues from Tell el-Daba show her in female clothing (different to Hatshepsut), also sphinx found in Tell el-Daba unfinished mud brick pyramid in north Mazghunah, Dahshur, base 53m, high ??m</p> |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-tau or Itj-tawy in Faijum | | | |
|--|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| <p>Wegaf 1759 – 1757 BC (2 years) 1782 – 1778 BC (4 years) birth: Wegaf throne: Khui-tawy-Re Horus: Sekhem-netjeru nebti: Khai-bau gold: Meri-tawy also called Khuitawyre, Khuytawyre</p> | | | <p>central government was sustained & country relatively stable during this dynasty little information available on Second Interim Period</p> <p>smooth transition from 12th dynasty still ruling from capital Itj-tau or Itj-tawy in Faijum on Turin papyrus as # VI/5 & Karnak king list documented on statue of god Dedwen at Senma fort in Nubia, on stela from Mirgissa at 2nd cataract, on stela & statue at Karnak, on barge podest at Medamud double cartouche</p> |
| <p>Amenemhet V. approx. 1750 BC birth: Amen-em-het Se-neb-ef throne: Sekhem-ka-Re Horus: Mech-ib-tawy Nebti: Iti-sekhemf Turin VI/6: Sekhem-ka-Re Sekhemkare Senebef</p> | | Khenmes = vizier | <p>identical with Amenemhetsenbef which can be eliminated from the list documented by seals, on blocks from Tod, on statue from Heqaib shrine in Elephantine & from Nile level inscriptions in Semna</p> |
| <p>Ameniqemau or Ameni Qemau</p> | | | <p>possible pyramid in Dahshur, 52m base, only base left today, big stone sarcophagus found with canoptic jars carrying his name, otherwise no details</p> |
| <p>Sehetepibre I. approx. 1743 – 1742 BC throne: Se-hetep-ib-Re Horus: Se-wesekh-tawy Turin VI/8: Se-hetep-ib-Re Sehetepre</p> | | | <p>seal imprint & stela with name found died after only one year in power Turin papyrus mentioned him as 5th king of the 13th dynasty</p> |
| <p>luefni approx. 1741 BC Turin VI/9: Efni Semenkare</p> | | | <p>only on Turin papyrus ruling period unclear, assumed short</p> |
| <p>Amenemhet VI. approx. 1740 BC birth: Amen-em-het or Ameni Antef throne: Se-ankh-ib-Re Horus: Se-heru-tawy nebti: Sekhem-khau gold : Heqa-maat</p> | | | <p>Turin papyrus listed as VI/10 documented on roll seals & on sacrifice table in Karnak ruling period unclear, assumed short</p> |
| <p>Nebennu approx. 1739 BC birth: Neb-ennu throne: Se-men-ka-Re Turin VI/11: Se-men-ka-Re also called Nebnun</p> | | | <p>mentioned on stela from Gebel Zeit ruling period unclear, assumed short</p> |
| <p>Hotepibre approx. 1738 BC birth: Qemau-sa-Hor-nedj-her-jotef Hor-nedj-her-jotef-sa-qemau throne: Hotep-ib-Re Turin VI/12: (Se)-hotep-ib-Re Qemausahornedjherjotef</p> | | | <p>ruling period unclear succession also unclear as Turin papyrus also have a ruler named Sehetepibre I. under number VI/8 documented on statue & temple block</p> |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-taui or Itj-tawy in Faijum | | | |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial central government was sustained & country relatively stable during this dynasty little information available on Second Interim Period |
| Sewadjkare approx 1737 BC Turin VI/13: Sewadj-ka-Re | | | ruling period unclear, assumed very short |
| Nedjemibre approx 1736 BC Turin VI/14: Nedjem-ib-Re | | | only on Turin papyrus ruling period unclear, assumed short |
| Sobekhotep I. approx 1735 BC birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Khai-ankh-Re Horus: Shema-tawy nebti: Djed-khaju gold: Kau-netjeru Turin VI/15: Sobek-hotep...Re also called Khaankhre | | | mentioned on Abydos monuments & Karnak list ruling period unclear, assumed short |
| Renseneb birth: Ren-seneb also Amenemhet Reniseneb | | | only mentioned on Turin papyrus VI/16 with short reign of 4 months |
| Hor I. 1732 BC (few months) approx. 1760 BC birth: Hor throne: Au(t)-ib-Re Horus: Hetep-ib-tawy nebti: Nefer-khau gold: Nefer-netjeru | | | on Turin papyrus listed as VI/17 double cartouche low key burial in Dahshur next to Amenemhet III. pyramid |
| Amenemhat VII. 1731 – 1724 BC birth: Kay Amen-em-het throne: Se-djefa-ka-Re Horus: Heri-tep-tawy nepti: Netjeri-baw gold: Aa-pehti Turin VII/18: Se-djefa-ka-Re | | | documented on barge podest in Medamud together with Wegaf , on roll seal imprint from Gebelein, on various scarabaeus & statue with name found |
| Sobekhotep II. 1724 – 1718 BC approx. 1750 BC birth: Amen-em-het Sobek-hotep throne: Sekhem-Re-khui-tawy Horus: Menekh-... gold: Ankh-netsheru Turin VI/19: Amen-em-het Sobek-hotep also called Sebekhotpe II. | Aja = queen, non royal | Ankhu = vizier & queen Aja father | possibility that he could also be the first ruler of 13 th dynasty and not Wegaf based on similar throne names building activity at Medamud with relief showing king during sed festivities documented also on block in Mentuhotep II. temple at Deir al-Bahari in addition Nilometers in Lower Nubia with his name dated year 4 of his reign double cartouche possibly built a pyramid in Saqqara burial Dahshur |
| Khendjer 1718 – 1712 BC approx. 1747 BC birth: Khen-djer throne: User-ka-Re Horus: ...ankh Turin VI/20: User-...-Re Khen-djer also called Chedjer | Seneb = queen | | 4 year reign mentioned, double cartouche uncommon Egyptian name suggests that he is a foreigner small pyramid at south Saqqara 52,5m base & 38m heights, only pyramid of 13 th dynasty which was finished, bricks with limestone casing, entrance from west face protected by 2 big quartzite portulli, carved out rock burial chamber, funerary temple with black granite pyramidion, 3 burial shafts with sarcophagi, satellite pyramid for queen burial |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-tai or Itj-tawy in Faijum | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Imira Mesha approx. 1711 BC birth: Em-Ra-mesha throne: Semenk-ka-Re also called Mermescha | | | Turin papyrus listing VI/21 documented by 2 colossal statues from Memphis but found in Tanis succession & ruling period unclear |
| Intef IV. approx. 1710 BC <i>approx. 1760 BC</i> birth: Ameny Intef Amenemhet throne: Sankh-ib-Re, Se-hotep-ka-Re also called Antef, Anjotef IV. | | | Turin papyrus listing VI/22 documented by one statue found at Medinet Madi & scarabaeus with name found double cartouche |
| Seth approx. 1709 BC throne: ...-ib-Re-seth | | | Turin papyrus listing VI/23, ruling period unclear documented on stela in Abydos & inscriptions in Medamud priest list in Memphis mentioned a king named Aaqen could be identical to Sethqen |
| Sobekhotep III. 1708 – 1705 BC (3 years) 1745 - 1742 BC (3 years) birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Sekhem-Re sewadj-tawy Horus: Khui-tawy nebti: Khai-em-sekhem-ef gold : Hetep-her-maat | Neni = 1 st queen Senebhenaes = 2 nd queen luhetibu = daughter with 1 st queen (name written in cartouche) Dedetanqet = daughter with 1 st queen | Mentuhotep = father lauhejebu Juhabu = mother Seneb = brother Khakau = brother | Turin papyrus listing VI/24 & Karnak king list non royal with military back ground building activities throughout territory, his name found at Medamud, el-Kab, Tod & Karnak double cartouche |
| Neferhotep I. 1705 – 1694 BC (11 years) 1741 - 1730 BC (11 years) 1742 – 1733 BC (9 years) birth: Nefer-hotep throne: Kha-sekhem-Re Horus: Gereg-tawy nebti: Wep-maat gold: Men-merut Turin VII/25: Kha-maat-Re-nefer-hotep also called Neferhotpe I. | Senebsen = queen Wahneferhotep = son Haankhef = son Kemi = daughter | Haankhef = father Kemi = mother grandparents = Nehy & Senebtisi Sobekhotep IV. = brother Sithathor = brother Senebsumai= treasurer Senebi = treasurer Titi = chief administrator of domains | non royal from Thebes, also listed in Karnak expedition to Byblos with stela showing local ruler Inten & Neferhotep I. further documented on Abydos stela mentioning the erection of an Osiris statue & on rock inscriptions at Elephantine various building survived in Abydos, big statues at Karnak double cartouche |
| Sihathor 1694 BC (few months) 1733 BC (few months) birth: (Re) Sahathor throne: Men-wadj-Re | | | possibly only a co-regent & brother of Neferhotep I. documented as prince by rock inscription on Sehel island & between Schellal and Aswan & from 2 statues from Heqaib shrine on Elephantine |
| Sobekhotep IV. 1694 – 1685 BC (9 years) 1730 – 1720 BC (10 years) 1733 – 1724 BC (9 years) birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Kha-nefer-Re Horus: Ankh-ib-tawy nebti: Wadj-khau gold: ...-bau Turin VI/27: Kha-nefer-Re-sobek-hotep old name: Chenephres | Tjan = queen Sobekhotep Miu = son Sobekhotep Djadja = son Khaankhef = son Amenhotep = son Nebetiuinet = daughter | Haankhef = father Kemi = mother grandparents = Nehy & Senebtisi Neferhotep I. = brother Sithathor = brother Neferkare lymeru = vizier Senebi = treasurer Nebankh = palace head Amenemhat = general | non royal from Thebes, unique is that the non royal origin was mentioned on various occasions assumed to be the most important ruler of 13 th dynasty & ruler of Upper & Lower Egypt plus Lower Nubia one of the few rulers who came from a family which produced various kings, because most other rulers were short lived and from changing families various expeditions to Wadi el-Hurdi & Wadi Hammamat Hykos first arrived and took Avaris various monuments erected throughout country, stela in Karnak, 2 colossal statues from Memphis found in Tanis, also statue from Hutsneferu, also buildings at Abydos & Karnak extension double cartouche |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-taui or Itj-tawy in Faiyum | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial central government was sustained & country relatively stable during this dynasty little information available on Second Interim Period |
| Sobekhotep V. 1685 – 1680 BC (5 years) 1724 – 1719 BC (5 years) birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Kha-hotep-Re Turin VII/1: Kha-hotep-Re-hotep Karnak: Kha-hotep-Re also called Sebekhotep, Sebekhetep, Khahotepre | Nubkhaes = queen | | only documented on scarabaeus & one statue |
| Iaib 1680 – 1670 BC (10 years) 1719 – 1709 BC (10 years) birth: Ibiau / Jaib throne: Wah-ib-Re Turin VII/2: Wah-ib-Re Jaib | | | little documented information found only on scarabaeus & roll seals |
| Ay I. 1669 – 1659 BC (10 years) approx. 1720 BC birth: Aja or Eje throne: Meri-nefer-Re Turin VII/3: Meri-nefer-Re | | | last ruler of Second Interim Period who ruled both lands reference found in Upper & Lower Egypt, documented on roll seals, obsidian vases double cartouche possible pyramid at Faqus east delta because black granite pyramidion 85cm high was found, but pyramid foundations not found yet |
| Sobekhotep VI. 1656 – 1654 BC (2 years) 1696 – 1694 BC (2 years) birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Meri-hotep-Re | | | listed on Turin papyrus as VII/4, also on Karnak list & Abydos stela some monuments |
| Ini I. <i>Merihotepre, also called Ani</i> | | | <i>possibly identical with Sobekhotep VI. succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| Sewadjtu 1654 – 1651 BC (3 years) birth: Sewadj-tu throne: Se-ankh-en-Re Turin VII/5: Se-ankh-en-Re sewadj-tu | | | mention in Karnak ? |
| Neferhotep II. 1651 – 1648 BC (3 years) 1691 – 1688 BC (3 years) birth: Nefer-hotep throne: Meri-sekhem-Re Turin VII/6: Meri-sekhem-Re-ined | no known queen | | eastern delta broke away with regional rulers two statues found in the cachette of Karnak double cartouche |
| Ined <i>Merisekhemre</i> | | | <i>Turin papyrus, possibly identical with Neferhotep II. succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| Hori 1648 – 1647 BC (1 year) 1687 – 1686 BC (1 year) birth: Hori throne: Sewadj-ka-Re | | | Turin papyrus list |
| Sobekhotep VII. 1646 – 1644 BC (2 years) birth: Sobek-hotep throne: Mer-kau-Re Karnak: Mer-kau-Re | | | last ruler named in Turin papyrus list as VII/8, all following names uncertain as papyrus is damaged & fragmented documented by 2 statues from Karnak |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-tau or Itj-tawy in Faijum | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial central government was sustained & country relatively stable during this dynasty little information available on Second Interim Period |
| Dedumose I. birth: Dedumose throne: Djed-hotep-Re Horus: Wadj-khau nebti: Shed-tawy gold: Ini-hotep also called Dudimose I. | | | documented on stela in Edfu succession & ruling period unclear could also be king of 16 th dynasty |
| Dedumose II. birth: Dedumose throne: Djed-nefer-Re | | | Turin papyrus listed as VIII/13, nevertheless succession & ruling period unclear documented on stela from Gebelein could also be king of 16 th dynasty |
| Ibi II. ...maatre | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment</i> succession & ruling period unclear |
| Hor II. ...webenre | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment</i> succession & ruling period unclear |
| Sehetepibre II. Sehetepre | | | |
| Sekhemre Khutawy 1752 – 1743 BC Sekhem-Re-khui-tawy | | | <i>in the past identified with Pentini which now has been found to be another king</i> |
| Se...kare | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| Senebmiu after 1640 BC birth: Seneb-miu throne: Sewah-en-Re Karnak: Sewah-en-Re | | Senebi = chief of marshland tribe | on Turin papyrus listed as VII/17 documented on scarabaeus & wooden stick & stela from Gebelein & naos from Thebes succession & ruling period unclear |
| Sekhanre I. after 1640 BC | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment</i> succession & ruling period unclear |
| Merkheperre | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment</i> succession & ruling period unclear |
| Merkare | | | <i>Turin papyrus fragment</i> succession & ruling period unclear |
| Sesostris IV. birth: Senwosret, Senuseret throne: Se-nefer-ib-Re Horus: Wehem-ankh nebti: Se-ankh-tawy gold: Nefer-khau | | | documented on Karnak list & colossal statue, block from el-Tod succession & ruling period unclear |
| Mentuemsaf birth: Mentuemsaf throne: Djed-ankh-Re | | | documented on stela & 2 scarabaeus & block from Gebelein & on ax succession & ruling period unclear some experts propose as member of 16 th dynasty |
| Neferhotep III. birth: Nefer-hotep, Iykher-nofret throne: Sekhem-Re-se-ankh-tawy Horus: Wadj-khau nebti: Aa-pethi gold: Men-... | | | documented on stela from Gebelein & block from el-Kab fighting foreigners in Thebes recorded (could be Nubians or Hykos) succession & ruling period unclear some experts propose as member of 16 th dynasty based on damaged Turin papyrus number XI/3 |
| Mentuhotep V. birth: Montu-hotep throne: Meri-ankh-Re | | | documented on 2 statues, one found in Amun Re temple in Karnak dedicated to Sobek therefore proposed Thebes ruler succession & ruling period unclear |

Second Interim Period

| 13 th Dynasty 1759 – 1630 BC capital Itj-tau or Itj-tawy in Faiyum | | | |
|--|-----------------------|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial central government was sustained & country relatively stable during this dynasty little information available on Second Interim Period |
| <i>Usermonth</i> birth: User-month | | | <i>documented on stone fragments found in Mentuhotep II. temple at Deir al-Bahari succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Sobekhotep VIII.</i> <i>Sekhemreusertawy</i> | | | <i>on Karnak list, succession & ruling period unclear some experts propose as member of 16th dynasty</i> |
| <i>Ini I.</i> <i>Meriskhepesre</i> | | | <i>statue found succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Mentuhotep VI.</i> <i>Sewedjare</i> | | | <i>mentioned in mortuary temple of Mentuhotep II. succession & ruling period unclear some experts propose as member of 16th dynasty</i> |
| <i>Senaab</i> <i>Menkaure</i> | | | <i>Abydos stela with name found succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Sobekhotep IX.</i> <i>Maare</i> | | | <i>name on scarabaeus found succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Upuautemsaf</i> <i>Sekhemreneferkhau</i> | | | <i>name on stela found succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Abai</i> | | | <i>on Memphis priest family tree, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Aqen</i> | | | <i>on Memphis priest family tree, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Sebekai</i> | | | <i>possibly identical with Amenemhet VII. or one of the Sobekhotep's name on knife found in Abydos, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Khuiqer</i> | | | <i>Abydos reference, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Seankhptah</i> <i>Seheqaenre</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Nerkare</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Sikare</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Pentini</i> birth: Pentini throne: Sekhem-Re-khui-tawy Horus: Khai-bau nebti: Wehem-djed gold: Ankh-renput | | | <i>documented on stela from Abydos not named on Turin papyrus possibly king in Abydos succession & ruling period unclear</i> |

Second Interim Period

14th Dynasty approx. 1700 – 1630 BC in east delta, small kingdoms

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| Nehesy approx. 1705 BC birth: Nehesy throne: Aa-she-Re | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.1, double cartouche assumed to have been ruling in Avaris, documented on roll seals & scarabaeus & 2 stelas from Tell Habwe, some monuments in northeast delta, obelisk in front of Seth shrine in Raahu |
| Khakherewre Khai-ti(t)-Re | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.2 ruling period unclear |
| Nebefawre Neb-fau-Re (1 year) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.3 |
| Sehebre Se-hab-Re (3 years) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.4 |
| Merdjefare approx. 1699 BC (3 years) | | Reniseneb = vizier | Turin papyrus listed as 8.5 stela with name found |
| Sewadjkare | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.6, ruling period unclear king of 13 th dynasty has ame name, possibly identical |
| Nebdjefare (1 year) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.7 |
| Webenre or Ubenre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.8, ruling period unclear |
| ...djefare | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.10, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| ...ubenre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.11, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Auibre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.12, ruling period unclear |
| Heribe | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.13, ruling period unclear |
| Nebsenre (5 months) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.14 |
| Sekheperenre (2 months) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.16 |
| Djedkharure (2 months) | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.17 |
| Seankhibre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.18, ruling period unclear |
| Kanefertemre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.19, ruling period unclear |
| Sekhem...re | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.20, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Kakemetre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.21, not clear if birth or throne name, ruling period unclear |
| Neferibre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.22, documented on scarabaeus, ruling period unclear |
| A... | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.23, name very damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Khakare | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.24, ruling period unclear |
| Ankhkare | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.25, ruling period unclear |
| Semenenre or Hepu | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.26, ruling period unclear |
| Djedkare or Anati | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.27, ruling period unclear |
| ...kare or Bebnem | | | Turin papyrus listed as 8.28, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Senefer...re | | | Turin papyrus listed as 9.9, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Menibre | | | Turin papyrus listed as 9.10, ruling period unclear |
| Djed...re | | | Turin papyrus listed as 9.11, name partly damaged, ruling period unclear |
| Saket | | | Turin papyrus listed as 10.?, ruling period unclear |
| Inek also: Anak | | | Turin papyrus listed as 46 th king of 14 th dynasty, succession & ruling period unclear |

Second Interim Period

| 15 th Dynasty 1630 – 1539 BC Palestinian Hykos rule in Avaris | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| <p>Salitis 1630 – 1615 BC (15 years) 1648 – 1633 BC (15 years) birth: Shalik / Sharek throne: Se-lha-en-Re old: Saïtes, Salitis</p> | no known queen | | Hykos rulers known as the "desert princes" <i>hikau-khoswet</i> , resided at Avaris (Tell el-Daba) & Tell el-Yahudiyeh, connection to Minoan culture in Crete little information available on Second Interim Period & foreign Hykos rulers foreign rulers called Heka Khasut, no hieroglyph yet identified for this first Hykos ruler, first appearance during Sobekhotep IV. rule around 1720 BC & took control of Memphis and built new capital Avaris/Auaris, later under Dudimose I. took full control of Egypt, Hykos introduced new war fare such as horses & chariots & archers which were quickly adopted by Egyptians and perfected, in the beginning this gave Hykos big military advantage |
| <p>Beon 1615 – 1602 BC (13 years) 1633 – 1619 BC (14 years) also: Bnon, Benon</p> | no known queen | | little information available, no hieroglyph yet identified for this first Hykos ruler possibly identical with Maa-ib-Re Sheshi |
| <p>Apachnas 1602 – 1594 BC (8 years) 1619 – 1610 BC (9 years) also: Apachnan, Pachnan</p> | no known queen | | little information available, no hieroglyph yet identified for this first Hykos ruler possibly identical with Meri-user-Re Yaqobher |
| <p>Khyan 1594 – 1574 BC (20 years) 1610 - 1590 BC (20 years) birth: Khajan / Khijaran throne: Se-user-en-Re Horus: Qen-tawy old: Iannas, Staan also: Khian, Kharjan, Khajaran</p> | no known queen Iannas = son | | double cartouche |
| <p>Apopi I. 1574 – 1534 BC (40 years) 1590 - 1549 BC (41 years) birth: Apopi throne: Aa-qen-en-Re, Aa-user-Re, Heka-en-hut-waret-aa-user-Re, Neb-khepesh-Re Horus: ...-se-hetep-tawy also: Apoi, Apophis</p> | Tany = queen & sister Tjarudjet = sister Harta = daughter | Nahman = courtier | documented in various ways, mentioned in Memphis priest family tree, in Sallier I. papyrus, on sphinx usurped by Senusret III. on various buildings & monuments, on sistrum found in Hathor temple in Dendera & on stone vessel dedicated for sacrifice, on dagger, on scarabaeus, on sacrifice plate and many more double cartouche conflicts with Thebes rulers of 17 th dynasty wrote letter to Tao II. with message to stop uprising 3 important papyri produced Apepi I. & II. possibly one and the same ruler |
| <p><i>Apepi II.</i> birth: <i>Ipep (Apopi)</i> throne: <i>Aa-qen-Re</i> <i>Neb-khepesh-Re</i> also: <i>Apopi, Apophis</i></p> | | | <i>Apepi I. & II. possibly one and the same ruler</i> <i>Apepi II. could also be a 16th dynasty ruler</i> <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> <i>double cartouche</i> |
| <p>Khamudi 1534 – 1522 BC (12 years) 1549 – 1539 BC (10 years) Turin 11/6: Khamudi old: Assis, Archles also: Khalmudi</p> | no known queen | | only known from Turin papyrus, no other documental proof throne name possibly Hetep-ib-Re |
| <p><i>Sheshi</i> birth: <i>Sheshi</i> throne: <i>Mayebre, Maa-ib-Re</i></p> | | | <i>possibly identical with Beon</i> <i>name on many scarabaeus found in area from Palestine to Kerma in Nubia</i> <i>double cartouche, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <p><i>Yakubher</i> birth: <i>Jaqobher</i> throne(<i>Nesut-bit</i>) <i>Sa-Re-meri-user-Re-joqob-her,</i> <i>Meri-user-Re</i> also: <i>Joqobher, Jaqabhaddu</i></p> | | | <i>possibly identical with Apachnas or Beon</i> <i>name on scarabaeus found up to Sudan / Nubia</i> <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> <i>also possible ruler of 16th dynasty</i> <i>double cartouche</i> |
| <p><i>Assis</i></p> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |

Second Interim Period

| 16 th Dynasty 1630 - 1539 BC parallel to 15 th & 17 th Dynasties, 32 minor local rulers controlled by Hykos rulers | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Anat-Her birth: Heqa Khaawt Anather also: Anathaddi | | | hieroglyphic name no cartouche, carried title Heqa-Khasut = ruler of foreign lands local ruler from south Palestine, succession & ruling period unclear mentioned on scarabaeus |
| Useranat Aper-anat, Aper-en-a-ti | | | local ruler from south Palestine, mentioned on scarabaeus & roll seal carried title Heqa-Khasut = ruler of foreign lands, succession & ruling period unclear |
| Semqen | | | mentioned on scarabaeus found in Tell el-Yahudiya, succession & ruling period unclear, carried title Heqa-Khasut = ruler of foreign lands |
| Sakarher birth: Heka-khasut-seker-her nebti: Tshes-pedjut gold: Iri-tash-ef also: Sokar-Hor, Sekerher, Sikru-haddu, Zaket | | | some experts see him as a 15 th dynasty ruler no Horus name only Heqa Khasut title documented only on a door fragment from Tell el-Daba succession & ruling period unclear |
| Wadjed | | | name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear |
| Qar also: Qur, Qal, Qareh | | | name only on scarabaeus, possibly also ruler of 14 th dynasty succession & ruling period unclear |
| Pepi III. birth: Pepi throne: Se-nefe-rankh-Re | | | name only on scarabaeus succession & ruling period unclear |
| Neb-maat-Re | | | inscription on ax, possibly Middle Egpt local ruler, succession & ruling period unclear |
| Ni-ka-Re II. | | | name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear |
| Aa-hetep-Re also: A-hotep-Re | | | name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear scarabaeus style similar to Aamu, Jaqebmu & Jamu therefore assumed that they lived in close succession |
| Aa-netjeri-Re also: Anetjerire | | | name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear |
| <i>Nub-ankh-Re ??</i> also: <i>Nebu-ankh-Re</i> | | | <i>possibly not a pharaoh at all</i> <i>name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Nubuserre</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Meri-ib-Re</i> | | | <i>name only on scarabaeus, succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Khauserre</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Khamure</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| <i>Shenes or Tufnell</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| Sharek | | | possibly identical with Shalik of 15 th dynasty, possibly founder of Avaris |
| <i>Jacob-Baal</i> | | | <i>succession & ruling period unclear</i> |
| Yakabam birth: Jaqebmu throne: Sekha-en-Re ? also: Yakobaam, Jaqebmu | | | hieroglyphic name no cartouche name on scarabaeus succession & ruling period unclear |
| Jamu birth: Jamu throne: Nebu-user-Re also: Jaam, Yoam | | | only on scarabaeus, local ruler in delta succession & ruling period unclear |
| Aamu birth: Aa-mu throne: Kha-user-Re | | | name on 30 scarabaeus, possible local ruler in Lower Egypt could also be a 14 th dynasty ruler succession & ruling period unclear |

Second Interim Period

| 17 th Dynasty 1622 – 1539 BC Theban Rule | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Intef I. | | | ruled over area from Abydos to Aswan, as kings had to regularly battle to keep independence queens took on a more important political role as kings were at war uncertainty how many rulers with the same name did actually exist & uncertain ruling period |
| Rahotep 1622 – 1619 BC (3 years) birth: Rahotep Horus: Wah-ankh nebti: User-renput gold: Wadj Karnak: Sekhem-Re-wah-khau | Ameni = son & son in law of Sobekemsaf | | possibly belonging to the end of the 13 th dynasty therefore succession & ruling period unclear only documented on 3 monuments, stela in Koptos, inscription on bow, private stela in Abydos assumed tomb in Thebes |
| Sobekemsaf I. 1619 – 1603 BC (16 years) birth: Sobek-em-saf throne: Sekhem-Re-wadj-khau nebti: Asch(a)-kheperu gold: Ineq-tawy Karnak: Sekhem-Re-wadj-khau also called Sebekemzaf | Nubemhat = queen Bebankh = son Sobekemsaf II. = son & priest Intef VI. = son Intef VII. = son Sobemhab = daughter & married Ameni | | documented on Dendera & Medamut stelae, inscriptions at Wadi Hammamat & Wadi Shatt el-Rigale, Abydos statue, double statue with goddess Satis at Elephantine Hekaib sanctuary building activities at Medamut Month temple, also at Gebelein & el-Tod double cartouche did not challenge Hykos tomb at Dra Abu el-Naga with small pyramid |
| Djehuti 1602 – 1601 BC (2 years) birth: Djehuti throne: Sekhem-Re-se-men-tawy Horus: Itshi-em-netkhtu gold: User-khau Karnak: Sekhem-Re-se-men-tawy | Mentuhotep = queen ? | | possibly belonging to 16 th dynasty some experts propose even 13 th dynasty documented on queen Mentuhotep canoptic jars found at Dra Abu el-Naga, his name found also on her coffin, at Edfu temple various blocks with his names & Deir el-Ballas some experts propose as member of 16 th dynasty |
| Mentuhotep VII. 1601 BC (few months) Seankh-en-Re also called Mentuhotepi | Montuser = son ? | | possibly belonging to 16th dynasty limited rule in Thebes documented on a few sphinx in Edfu & stela at Karnak throne name only on Turin & karnak list |
| Nebiriau I. 1601 – 1582 BC (19 years) throne: Se-wadj-en-Re Horus: Se-wadj-tawy Turin XIII/5: Nebereraw I. also called Nebiriaut | | Kebesi = major of el-Kab Sobeknakht = mayor of el-Kab | some experts propose as member of 16 th dynasty, also listed in Saqqara documented by stela in Karnak passing mayor role from Kebesi to Sobeknakht, further his name was found on scarabaeus & dagger in Diospolis plus stela with Maat, Turin papyrus also lists under number XIII/6 a second king with this name ruling for only 5 months, but recent research shows that this might be an error and therefore the name was taken off this list and others |
| Semenenre 1582 – 1580 BC (2 years) also called Se-men-Re | | | Turin papyrus listed as number XIII/7 & ax with name found some experts propose as member of 16th dynasty |
| Bebankh 1580 – 1572 BC (8 years) birth : Bebi-ankh throne: Se-user-en-Re Turin XIII/8: Se-user-en-Re Karnak 27: Se-user-en-Re also called Suser-en-Re | | | some experts propose as member of 16th dynasty documented on stela in gebel Zeit & knife in Naqada |

Second Interim Period

| 17 th Dynasty 1622 – 1539 BC Theban Rule | | | |
|---|--|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Sobekemsaf II. 1572 – 1570 BC (2 years) birth: Sobek-em-saf throne: Sekhem-Re-shed-tawy Turin XIII/9: Sekhem-Re-shed-waset Karnak 54: Sekhem-Re-shed-tawy also called Sebekemzaf | Nubkhaes = queen Senakhtenre = son Intef VII. = son Intef VI. = son ? | | ruled over area from Abydos to Aswan, as kings had to regularly battle to keep independence queens took on a more important political role as kings were at war documented by private stela of scribe Sobekhotep, shrine in Thebes, 2 statues & stela only with birth name Sobekemsaf, could be for both rulers Sobekemsaf I. or II. double cartouche did not challenge Hykos pyramid tomb in Dra Abu el-Naga both tombs of king & queen robbed in antiquity 1124 BC by Amunpnufer some experts propose that he might be identical to Sekhmerre Shedwast |
| Intef V. 1570 – 1560 BC (10 years) birth: Iniitefaa throne: Sekhem-Re-wep-maat-anjotef Horus: Wep-maat also Inyotef, Antef, Anjotef | | | little information available, uncertainty how many rulers with the same name did actually exist & uncertain ruling period pyramid tomb in Dra Abu el-Naga documented on a few tomb furnishing pyramideon, canopic jar box, so-called feather coffin |
| Intef VI. 1570 – 1560 BC (10 years) birth: Intef throne: Sekhem-Re-heru-her-maat-anjotef also Inyotef, Antef, Anjotef | | | brother of Intef VII. also seen as Intef VIII. uncertainty how many rulers with the same name did actually exist & uncertain ruling period documented only on his so-called feather coffin his tomb in Dra Abu el-Naga was robbed at a late stage in 1850 |
| Intef VII. birth: Iniotef throne: Nebu-kheper-Re-anjotef Horus: Nefer-kheperu nebti: Heru-her-nesetef gold: ...neteru <i>damaged</i> also called Nubkheperre, Inyotef, Antef, Anjotef | Sobekemsaf = queen, Edfu burial Teti = treasurer lahnefer = seal administrator | | possibly a son of Sobekemsaf II. , double cartouche uncertainty how many rulers with the same name did actually exist & uncertain ruling period first strong king of this dynasty, started to challenge Hykos monuments in Abydos, Karnak & Koptos impressive tomb in Dra Abu el-Naga rediscovered in 2000 after documents from first discovery in 1860 were lost, pyramid had 11m base & 13m heights, buried with 2 bows & 6 arrows, 250 ceramic vessels found confirm Intef VII. |
| Intef VIII. also Inyotef, Antef, Anjotef | | | uncertainty how many rulers with the same name did actually exist & uncertain ruling period |
| Senakhtenre approx. 1550 BC approx. 1633 BC birth: Djehutiaa throne: Sen-akht-en-Re Karnak 26: Sen-akht-en-Re also called Tao I. | Tetisheri = queen, non royal, parents = Tjenna & Nefru Seqenenre = son Kamose = son with 1 st queen Ahhotep II. = daughter Inhapy = daughter Sitdjehuty = daughter | | only documented in private tomb of Khabekhnet in Deir el-Medina & on sacrifice plate of Qen, the birth name Taa has been taken out after it became certain that it was an antique writing error new family coming into power, double cartouche Tetisheri tomb Dra Abu el-Naga & cenotaph at Abydos built later by Ahomse I. her mummy was found in the royal cachette of 1881 in tomb DB320 |
| Seqenenre approx. 1545 BC approx. 1574 BC birth: Ta'a throne: Se-qen-en-Re Horus: Khai-em-waset also called Sankhtenne, Tao II. | Ahhotep I. = 1 st queen & sister Ahmose Inhapy = 2 nd queen & sister Sitdjehuty = 3 rd queen & sister Ahmose-Nefertari = daughter with 1 st queen Ahmose-Nebta = daughter with 1 st queen Ahmose-the elder = son with 1 st queen Ahmose I. = son with 1 st queen | | battles with Hykos ruler Apepi I. for control over both lands Lower & Upper Egypt, died in battle with Hykos, Tetisheri stepped in when he was killed and assisted Kamose when he was in battle, it is assumed that Tetisheri was the leading opponent of Hykos rule and motivated the kings to push them out of Egypt double cartouche unknown tomb in Dra Abu el-Naga, his mummy & coffin were found in the royal cachette in Deir el-Bahari, queen Ahhotep I. also buried at Dra Abu el-Naga |
| Kamose 1545 – 1539 BC (6 years) 1554 – 1550 BC (4 years) 1573 – 1570 BC (3 years) birth: Ka-mesiu (qen) throne: Wadj-kheper-Re Horus: Khai-hor-nesetef, Nefer-hab-tawy nebti: Wehem-menu gold: Se-heru-tawy | Ahhotep II. = queen & sister | | Apopi I. controlled Lower Egypt including Memphis, Nubia was independent & pro Hykos, Kamose controlled Upper Egypt from Elephantine to Tepihu various military campaigns, first conquered fort Neferusi, heropolis, Per-shak, Per-djetgen, Ini-tent-khenet and finally to the gates of Hykos capital Auar / Avaris died in battle with Hykos double cartouche burial at Dra Abu el-Naga |

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| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Ahmose I. 1539 – 1514 BC (25 years) 1530 – 1504 BC (26 years) 1550 – 1525 BC (25 years) 1570 – 1546 BC (24 years) <u>birth</u>: Ahmose <u>throne</u>: Neb-pekhhti-Re, Neb-pekhut-Re <u>Horus</u>: Aa-kheperu, Ka-em-waset <u>nebti</u>: Tut-mesut <u>gold</u>: Tshes-tawy old: Anosis, Amos, Amasis, Ahmosis, Tethmosis</p> | <p>Ahmose-Nefertari = 1st queen & sister Ahmose-Nebta = 2nd queen & sister Ahmose Inhapi = 3rd queen Kasmut = 4th queen Amenhotep I. = son with 1st queen Sa Amun = 1st son Remose = son Ahmose Anch = son Ahmose Sapair = son ? Ahmose = daughter Ahmose Merit Amun = daughter with 1st queen Mutnofret = daughter with 1st queen Sat Amun = daughter</p> | <p>Ahmose Satait = viceroy of Kush</p> | <p>queens again resumed high profile, expansion of royal harem, new headdresses <u>rule</u>: mother Ahhotep has been co-regent for the first years, as he came to the throne at 10 during the 34th year of reign of Hykos ruler Apepi I., <u>politics</u>: closer to 17th than 18th dynasty strategy & politics, introduced new title for queen “God’s wife of Amun” including land grants with producing income, also introduced “Divine Adoratrice” also with allocated income given to 2nd queen <u>wars</u>: lost his father King Seqenenre II. and his brother King Kamose in war with Hykos, but succeeded with free rule & united Upper & Lower Egypt again & controlled Nubia as well, during 11th year of Chamudi reign he conquered Heliopolis & Tjaru fort in year 18 after coming to power, he also started repeated short attacks on Avaris leading to Chamudi giving up Avaris without a fight, also secured Libyan border by besieging Scharuhen for 3 years, also stopped uprising of Aata in Nubia, established the position of viceroy of Kush with appointing Ahmose Satait as first sub king & drawing the new borderline at 2nd cataract with Buhen & Sai island <u>construction</u>: rebuilt ex-Hykos capital Avaris with delta citadel & fortified palace with frescos done by Mionian artist similar to those in Knossos in Crete, restored important temples such as Ptah temple in Memphis, Month temple in Armant, Amun-Re temple in Karnak, big cenotaph pyramid with temple & Osiris tomb & smaller cenotaph pyramid for his grandmother Tetischeri <u>burial</u>: possibly at Dra Abu el-Naga in Thebes, mummy found in great royal cache of 1881 in Deir al-Bahari, buried his mother with rich furnishings at Dra Abu el-Naga, first known <i>ushebt</i> figure found, recent research suggests that his tomb was KV32</p> |
| <p>Amenhotep I. 1514 – 1493 BC (21 years) 1525 – 1504 BC (21 years) 1551 – 1524 BC (27 years) <u>birth</u>: Amen-hotep <u>throne</u>: Djoser-ka-Re <u>Horus</u>: Ka-uaf-tawy <u>nebti</u>: Aa-neru <u>gold</u>: Wah-renput old: Amenophis, Amenemope, Amenothos also: Amenhotpe</p> | <p>Ahmose Merit Amun = queen & sister, TT 358 no sons</p> | <p>Turi = viceroy of Kush Seni = major of Thebes, later became viceroy of Kush Minmonth = Amun high priest Parennofer = Amun high priest Jamu = treasurer Wah = palace chief, TT22 Qurna Inene = head of corn storage, later architect at Karnak, Qurna burial</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: mother Ahmose-Nefertari regent for her under age son in his first years of rule, resumed role of consort when her daughter & queen Ahmose Merit Amun died early, closer to 17th than 18th dynasty strategy & politics as he finished his father’s & uncle’s work unifying the country, possibly 5 years co-regent with father Ahmose I. later assisted by Tuthmosis I. <u>wars</u>: some battles in Nubia leading to extension of Nubian territory <u>construction</u>: many buildings more oriented towards styles used during Middle Kingdom, at Karnak alabaster chapel 7 other buildings, shrines at Deir al-Bahari & Dra Abu el-Naga, at el-Kab Nechbet temple, at Abydos finished Ahmose temple, at Serabit el-Chadim in Sinai Hathor temple, so-called million year house in Thebes <u>burial</u>: at Dra Abu el-Naga totally destroyed tomb AN-B or at KV 39, mummy found in great royal cache of 1881, first king to build funerary temple away from his tomb</p> |
| <p>Tuthmosis I. 1493 – 1482 BC (11 years) 1504 – 1492 BC (12 years) 1524 – 1518 BC (6 years) <u>birth</u>: Djehutimes <u>throne</u>: Aa-kheper-ka-Re <u>Horus</u>: Ka-nekhet-meri-maat <u>nebti</u>: Kha-em-neseret-aa-pekhti <u>gold</u>: Nefer-renput-se-ankh-ibu other: Meri-Min-Hor-nakht old: Thetmosis, Amos also: Thutmosis, Thutmose</p> | <p>Ahmose = 1st queen & daughter of Ahmose I. & Ahmose-Nerfertari Mutnofret = wife before crowning & sister Seniseneb = mother, non royal Amunmose = son with 1st queen Wadjmes = son with 1st queen Hatshepsut = daughter with 1st queen Nofrubiti = daughter with 1st queen Tuthmosis II. = son with Mutnofret Wadjmose = son with Mutnofret ? Amenmose = son with Mutnofret ? Ramoser = son with Mutnofret Neferubity = daughter with 1st queen, also called Akhbetneferu most children died early</p> | <p>Seni = viceroy of Kush Ineni = mayor of Thebes & tomb architect, Qurna burial</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: braking with tradition he was non-royal military commander therefore married into the royal bloodline, possibly co-regent with aging Amenhotep I. who chose him as successor as he had no children of his own, introduced new helmet like blue war crown <i>chepresh</i> <u>wars</u>: in his first years led many military advances, south until 4th cataract with full control of Nubia & establishment of 5 local governors/viceroy, north up to Karkemis on Euphrates during his 4/5th year of rule <u>construction</u>: at Karnak surrounding temple precinct wall, chapel, pair of obelisks, 4th & 5th possibly also 7th pylon & hall, built tomb builders & artisan village Deir el Medineh, building activities throughout the country in Elephantine, Armant, Ombos, Abydos, el-Hibe, Memphis, Giza & in Nubia in Buhen, Qasr Ibrim, Sai, Semna & on Sinai at Serabit el Chadim <u>burial</u>: first tomb in Valley of Kings <i>Biban el-Moluk</i>, tomb KV 38, possibly first buried at KV 20, mummy found in great royal cache of 1881 in Der el-Bahari DB 320</p> |

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| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Tuthmosis II. 1482 – 1479 BC (3 years) 1492 – 1479 BC (13 years) 1518 – 1504 BC (14 years) <u>birth</u>: Djehutimes, Djehutimes-nefer-khau, Djehutimes-nedti-Re <u>throne</u>: Aa-kheper-en-Re <u>Horus</u>: Ka-nekhet-user-pekhti <u>nebti</u>: Netjeri-nesit <u>gold</u>: Sekhem-kheperu old: Chebron</p> | <p>Hatshepsut = 1st queen & half sister Isis = 2nd queen, non royal, harem Mutnofret = 3rd queen & widow of Tuthmosis I. Neferure = daughter with 1st queen Tuthmosis III. = son with 2nd queen & high priest of Amun Inmutef Meritre Hatshepsut = daughter with 1st queen died early</p> | <p>Ahmoose Pennekhet = vizier Akheperreseneb = vizier Seni = viceroy of Kush Ineni = mayor of Thebes, Qurna burial</p> | <p>queens again resumed high profile, expansion of royal harem, new headdresses <u>rule</u>: co-regent with Hatshepsut, took over an empire with the largest extension in Egyptian history <u>wars</u>: all 5 Nubian governors revolted and were submitted again by Egyptian armies, despite poor health two military campaigns into Syria & Nubia, also conquer of Gaza reported <u>construction</u>: little activities, at Karnak forecourt & gate in front of 4th pylon, chapel & colossal statues in front of 8th pylon, at Qurna mortuary temple which was finished by his son Tuthmosis III., at Tod 2 obelisks, <u>burial</u>: unfinished tomb KV 42</p> |
| <p>Hatshepsut ♂ 1479 – 1458 BC (21 years) 1498 – 1483 BC (15 years) <u>birth</u>: Hat-shepsut <u>throne</u>: Maat-ka-Re <u>Horus</u>: Useret-kau <u>nebti</u>: Uadjet-renput <u>gold</u>: Netjeret-khau Karnak: Hat-shepsut-khenemet- Amun</p> | <p>Tuthmosis II. = late husband & half brother</p> | <p>Hapuseneb = vizier, high priest & architect of tomb, KV burial Useramun = chancellor Aametju = second vizier, Qurna burial Senenmut = chief advisor architect of funerary temple, TT71 (Hatshepsut lover?) Neshy = leader of Punt expedition Senimen = administrator Ahmoose Pennekhet = courtier Ineni = major of Thebes, Qurna burial Tij = treasurer In = midwife, KV21 shaft burial Sitre =</p> | <p>rule: first real female ruler, reign for 3 year old son Tuthmosis III. using oracle of Amun to declare herself king in year 7 of rule, depicted with male body in relief scenes, her daughter Neferure took on official role of queen (divine wife of Amun), after her death her cartouches were erased plus many relief scenes showing Hatshepsut <u>wars</u>: different to her father Tuthmosis I. who was a military commander she did not engage in any wars, except the regular campaigns to Nubia to maintain control <u>economy</u>: increased external trade & foreign relations, most important expedition to Punt, many building projects, new ceramic form & decoration repertoire, also first documentation of the death book tomb decorations on papyrus <u>construction</u>: at Karnak 2 obelisks, 8th pylon, red chapel, at Luxor chapel, other buildings at Kom Ombo, Hierakonpolis, Elkab, Armant, Elephantine, Beni Hassan the most important project was the big funerary temple at Deir el-Bahari in a very different style (neo classic) which took 15 years to built, 3 platforms with various ramps, including on 2nd platform Punt & birth halls, on 3rd platform Hathor & Anubis chapels, plus sun court yard & Tuthmosis I. & Hatshepsut death chapels, also created a new statue type called sistrum sacrifice style, most interestingly this mortuary temple was positioned exactly on the other side of the Nile on the extended axis of the entrance pylon of the Karnak complex <u>burial</u>: died of a natural death possibly of cancer or diabetes, tomb KV 20 (previously prepared for her father)</p> |
| <p>Tuthmosis III. 1458 – 1426 BC (32 years) 1479 – 1425 BC (54 years) 1504 – 1450 BC (54 years) <u>birth</u>: Djehutimes <u>throne</u>: Men-kheper-Re <u>Horus</u>: Ka-nekhet-khaj-m-waset <u>nebti</u>: Wakh-nesit <u>gold</u>: Djoser-khau old: Mispshres, Misphramuthosis</p> | <p>Sitiah or Satiah = 1st queen, died during his reign Meritre-Hatshepsut = 2nd queen Nebtu = 3rd queen Manuwai or Menui = 4th queen, foreign Manhata or Menhet = 5th queen, foreign Maruta or Merti = 6th queen, foreign Neferure = wife & half sister, married before crowning Nefertiry or Nefertari = daughter Merit-Amun = daughter Baketamun = daughter Amenhotep II. = son with 2nd queen & high priest of Ptah Tuthmosis = son, died early Amenemhat = son, died early 12 children in total</p> | <p>Ahmoose-Amtiu = vizier, TT83 User-Amun = vizier, TT61 Rekhmire = vizier for 60 years, TT100 Neferubeneb = vizier Upper Egypt Ani = viceroy of Kush Amunemchu = viceroy Kush Nehi = viceroy of Kush Menkheperreseneb = high priest of Amun-Re, TT86 Amenemhet = general Thanuny = scribe & army commander TT74 Ineni = mayor of Thebes, Qurna burial Huy = royal wet nurse & mother of Meritre Hatshepsut</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: started to use title pharaoh, together with Rameses II. & Amenhotep III. he was one of the most important pharaohs, he was also an acclaimed military man, athlete, author, historian, botanist & architect, towards end of his reign started to erase Hatshepsut name from some monuments <u>wars</u>: spent his time in military during Hatshepsut reign, therefore he started immediately many new military campaigns (total 17) into Palestine & Syria moving up to Orontes & Euphrates, for one campaign he transported dismantled ships on oxwagons to the Euphrates (first time Egyptians used wheels for transport, so far only sledges), capturing over time 350 cities (Gaza, Yehem, Megiddo, Kadesh), also Nubia, for his military campaigns later called Napoleon of Egypt <u>politics</u>: established Egyptian administration to have better control over foreign provinces, foreign princes were taken hostage & educated in strict Egyptian style and send back to implement Egyptian thinking & administration, established first foreign office to handle all foreign affairs, vastest extension of Egyptian Empire under his rule <u>economy</u>: a thriving economy based on exports & imports using a big fleet of ships allowed opulent life style to spread, proof being that high quality noble tombs were created, introduces domesticated chickens from Palestine <u>construction</u>: at Luxor some temple additions, at Karnak 7th & 8th pylon & hall, festival hall Achmenu & room with famous Karnak king list naming 62 of his predecessors & botanical garden, 2 obelisks, Ptah temple, plus various extensions in Karnak, at Thebes his funerary temple north of Ramesseum & another temple next to Hatshepsut, also in Nubia temples at Amada & Semna <u>burial</u>: tomb KV 34, entrance 20m up in the cliff & staircase was removed but still looted, 55m corridor, red sandstone sarcophagus, mummy found in great royal cache of 1881 in Der el-Bahari DB 320</p> |

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|---|---|--|---|
| <p>Amenhotep II. 1426 – 1400 BC (26 years) 1425 – 1397 BC (28 years) 1413 – 1388 BC (25 years) 1453 – 1419 BC (34 years) birth: Amen-hotep-netjer-heqa-iunu throne: Aa-kheperu-Re old: Amenophis also: Amenhotpe</p> | <p>Tiaa = queen, KV32 Tuthmosis IV. = son Aakhepereure = son Siamun = son Ahmose = son Amenemipet = son Ubensenu = son Nedjem = son Amenhotep A = son Amenhotep B = son Iaret = daughter</p> | <p>Amenemope-Pairi = vizier, tomb architect, KV48 burial Senefer = major of Thebes, brother of Amenemope, wife Sentnai, TT96 burial Rekhmire = vizier for 60 years, TT100 Wesersatet = viceroy of Kush Amenemhet = general Userhet = scribe Haremhab = scribe</p> | <p>royal daughters overshadow royal sons even those to be next pharaoh 1st born daughter - special position to give female support to pharaoh next to queen <u>rule</u>: co-regent with Tuthmosis III. for 3 years, shown on relief scenes in sportive activities (running, rowing, with bow & arrow, chariot driver) <u>wars</u>: first 10 years he was a brutal warrior & regent, subdued revolting Palestine & Syria, many foreign princes were killed & hung publicly head down, the rest of his 31 year reign was peaceful as he had established his superiority <u>religion</u>: added Semitic gods to Egyptian pantheon <u>construction</u>: extensive building activity throughout the country but lots have been destroyed, at Karnak Mut temple, at Thebes funerary temple, in Nubia completed temples at Amada & Elephantine <u>burial</u>: tomb KV 35, mummy found intact in his sarcophagus, 85 steps leading to chamber & many side rooms, all walls covered with painted scenes from death book & sun barge journey through the night, star covered ceilings, tomb used by priests as hiding place for other royal mummies of Amenhotep III. Merneptah, Ramses IV. & V. & VI. Seti II. Siptah, Tuthmosis IV. & queen Tiy</p> |
| <p>Tuthmosis IV. 1400 – 1390 BC (10 years) 1397 – 1388 BC (9 years) 1388 – 1379 BC (9 years) 1419 – 1386 BC (33 years) birth: Djehutimes throne: Men-kheperu-Re old: Thutmosis, also: Thutmose</p> | <p>Nefertari = 1st queen Iaret = 2nd queen & sister, married after death of 1st queen Mutemwia = 3rd queen & daughter of Mitanni King Artatama I. unknown 4th queen & daughter of Mitanni King Artatama I. Amenhotep III. = son with 3rd queen Amenemhet = son Amenhotepmerikhepeshe = son Tiaa = daughter Amenemipet = daughter Tentamun = daughter Petepihu = daughter</p> | <p>Hequ = vizier Ptahhotep = vizier Ptahmose = vizier Amenhotep = Amun priest & tomb architect, later viceroy of Kush Nakht = astronomer, TT52 Menena = scribe & surveyor, TT69 Djoserkaraseneb = head of corn storage Haremhab = scribe</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: little information available, took reign at a high point of Egyptian history, first to marry a foreign princess, important break with Egyptian closed clan politics & marriages within royal family, first ruler to take careful steps against raising power of Amun priests, Amun priest were more & more influencing decision of royal succession (since Hatshepsut used them just for that) therefore he used the dream stela story to nominate himself king without the Amun priest approval <u>wars</u>: few military campaigns, only the usual penal campaigns against ever rebellious Nubians, also one campaign to Syria & peace treaty with Mitanni, very diplomatic ruler <u>economy</u>: well developing economy through extended empire, active foreign trade & wide spread gold mining, silver imports from Crete <u>construction</u>: focus on building temples throughout the country, at Thebes funerary temple, at Giza famous "dream stela" between paws of Sphinx <u>burial</u>: tomb KV 43</p> |
| <p>Amenhotep III. 1390 – 1353 BC (37 years) 1388 – 1351 BC (37 years) 1386 – 1349 BC (37 years) 1379 – 1340 BC (39 years) birth: Amen-hotep, Amen-hotep-heqa-waset, Amen-hotep-neter-heqa-waset, Amen-hotep-heqa-waset-iaut-Re throne: Neb-maat-Re, Neb-maat-Re iaut-Re Horus: Ka-nekhet kha-em-maat Ka-nekhet heqa-hekau nebti: Se-men-khepu segerech-tawy, Se-men-khepu tshes-heret-tawy gold: Aa-kheperu hui-settiu, Se-aa-hutef-net-djet old: Amenophis also: Amenhotpe</p> | <p>Tiy or Teje = 1st queen, non royal, married before crowning Sitamun = 2nd queen & daughter 1st queen Isis = 3rd queen & daughter with 1st queen Henuttanebu = 4th queen & daughter with 1st queen Gilukhepa = 5th queen & daughter of King Shuturna II. of Mitanni Tadukhepa = 6th queen & daughter of King Tushratta of Mitanni Amenhotep IV. = son with 1st queen Tuthmose = son with 1st queen, died early Merymose = son, later viceroy of Kush Beketaten = daughter with 1st queen Nebetah = daughter with 1st queen in total married 7 foreign princesses, 2x Syrian, 2x Babylonian, 2x Mitanni, 1x Arzawa (Anatolian) Yuya = Min priest & military commander, KV46, father of queen Tiy Tuya = Amun priestess & mother of queen Tiy, KV46 Anen = vizier of Lower Egypt & 2nd prophet of Amun & sem priest of Heliopolis, brother of queen Tiy, TT120</p> | <p>Amenhotep son of Hapu = closest advisor of pharaoh (giving him the privilege to build a mortuary temple) Horemheb = commander, KV57 <u>viziers</u>: Ramose (TT55), Ptahmose, Amenhotep Huy, Aperel (Syrian) <u>treasurers</u>: Sobekmose, Sobekhotep (son), Sebekhotep/Panehsi, Merimose, Meriptah (+Amun high priest), Merire, Ptahmose (+Amun high priest) Merimose = viceroy of Kush Amenemhet-Surer = chief of domains in Thebes Amenemhet Huy = chief of domains in Memphis Khaemhet = scribe, TT57 Userhet = Tiy servant, TT47 Kheruef = Tiy servant, TT192 Huya = harem & treasury overseer</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: raised in the Gurob harem close to Fajum, trained early in military tactics & at age of 8 accompanied his father in battle, came to power at the age of 12 with his mother Mutemwia becoming co-regent, reign split into two unequal parts, first 12 years showing an active & sportive young king and the latter 25 years as opulent luxury at court & great building activity, married non-royal queen Tiy, which had great influence <u>wars</u>: the empire was so well controlled & established that no wars were necessary, only one campaign is documented against always rebellious Nubia, nevertheless he maintained a strong army & reformed military structures into cohorts of 250, divisions of 5,000, first horse mounted troops & introduction of body armour <u>economy</u>: very prosperous reign because of international trade with Greece, Mykene, Messene, Nafplion, Kythera, Elis, Crete, Knossos, Phaisos, Amnissos, Kydinia, Lyktos, Sitia, Wadi Hammamat gold mining, extensive diplomatic contacts to Asian rulers incl. Babylon, Assyria, Mitanni, Hitite, Mionian Crete & Greek islands, total Egyptian population between 3 - 4 million <u>Harems</u>: many diplomatic marriages led to extended harems outside his Malqata palace, used Tuthmosis III. palace Medinet Gurob close to Fayum to house harem plus other palaces, harems were self contained & self supporting units with administrative management & overseer, most harems were successful textile producing businesses <u>religion</u>: favored sun god Aton to produce a controlled counter weight against strong Amun high priests in Thebes, finally he moved his palace to Thebes to better control Amun high priests & erected his statues on from of each temple demonstrating his power, also erected many Maat statues to demonstrate balance <u>construction</u>: famous for high level building activity across Egypt in, at Luxor main creator of temple complex with Ramses II., at Karnak 10th pylon with 21m highest statue ever, Amun temple, right next to Karnak separate Mut temple complex with 560 Sachmet statues (against raging pest), at Thebes Malqata palace, funerary temple (assumed to have been the biggest temple complex in Egypt even bigger than Karnak complex) & Memnon colossi, crocodile tailed sphinx, at Heliopolis Aton temple, over 1,000 own statues produced <u>burial</u>: tomb KV/WV 22</p> |

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| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Amenhotep IV. / Akhenaten 1353 – 1336 BC (17 years) 1351 – 1334 BC (17 years) 1340 – 1324 BC (16 years) 1350 – 1334 BC (16 years) <u>birth</u>: Amen-hotep, Amen-hotep-netsher-heqa-waset <u>throne</u>: Nefer-kheperu-Re Wa-en-Re <u>Horus</u>: Ka-nekhet-ka-suti <u>nebti</u>: Wer-nesit-em-lpet-sut <u>gold</u>: Wetes-khau-em-lunu-shema <u>after renaming</u>: <u>birth</u>: Echnaton (Akhenaton) <u>throne</u>: Nefer-kheperu-Re-wa-en-Re <u>Horus</u>: Meri-Aton <u>nebti</u>: Wer-nesit-em-akh-et-Aton <u>gold</u>: Wetes-ren-en-Aton also: Jitro, Jati, Achenjati</p> | <p>Nefertiti = 1st queen, non royal, later called Neferneferuaten-Nefertiti (6 daughters, 3 at Thebes & 3 at Armana) Kiya = 2nd queen Meritaten = 3rd queen & daughter 1st queen Meketaten = 4th queen & daughter 1st queen Ankhesenpaaten = 5th queen & daughter with 1st queen, later called Ankhesenamun Tutankhamun = son with 2nd queen Smenkhkare = son with 2nd queen Meritaten-tasherit = daughter 2nd queen Neferneferuaten = daughter 1st queen Neferneferure = daughter 1st queen Setepenre = daughter with 1st queen 3rd to 5th queens & daughters born at Thebes, last 3 daughters born at Amarna</p> | <p>Horemheb = chief commander, KV57 Ramose = vizier, TT55 Ay = vizier & father of queen Nefertiti & brother of queen Tiy & Anen, son of Yuya & Tuya Bek = chief sculptor & master of works Huya = harem & treasury overseer Tiy II. = wet nurse of Nefertiti & later queen of Ay Meryre II. = courtier ?</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: possible co-regent with father Amenhotep III., changed name to Akhenaten year 5 of reign, his mother Tiy who stayed behind in Thebes had nevertheless strong influence on him, queen Nefertiti creates a new type of crown for herself (blue tall straight edge flat top helmet), Nefertiti also played an more important role as shown by wearing the <i>atef</i> crown and became a true co-regent showing her equal in size & always together with Akhenaten, soon after year 12 Kiya, Nefertiti's daughters Meketaten, Neferneferuaten, Neferneferure, Setepenre died <u>religion</u>: in year 5 of his reign introduced monotheism with a single little known sun god Aton, already introduced by his grandfather to replace Re-Harachte, erased all references to other gods and closed temples & dismissed priests, intense internal unrest in royal family & general population because of far reaching religious changes, also creator of new Egyptian language <u>wars</u>: no wars took place, actually all foreign areas under control from Euphrates to Sinai were lost because Akhenaten did not answer calls for help when rebellions started <u>construction</u>: build new capital & palace at Achetaton today's Tell el-Amarna in record time of 3 years, whole royal court & administration & archives were moved, over 50,000 inhabitants, also new big Aton temple next to Karnack with totally new concept, as Aton was the sun the temple was totally open with no ceilings as its rays had to be able to touch & shine upon anything, court yard with 100 altars for sacrifice, no sanctuaries & no statues <u>burial</u>: tombs of Nefertiti & Kiya are unknown, some of Kiya's funerary equipment was found in KV 55 of Smenkhkare</p> |
| <p>Smenkhkare 1335 – 1332 BC (3 years) 1337 – 1333 BC (4 years) 1324 – 1319 BC (5 years) 1336 – 1334 BC (2 years) <u>birth</u>: Se-mench-ka-Re djeser-kheperu <u>throne</u>: Ankh-kheperu-Re, Meri-wa-en-Re also: Smenkhkara</p> | <p>Meritaten = queen & widow & daughter of Akhenaten Meritaten the younger = daughter ? Ankhesenpaaten the younger = daughter?</p> | <p>Pairi = royal official, TT139</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: the least little information available for any pharaoh of the New Kingdom latest research suggest that Nefertiti did not die early and took on new ruler name there are various sources liking Smenkhkare with Nefertiti Nefertiti was a quasi co-regent with Akhenaten during his reign Meritaten certainly took on the female role as queen it is also suggested that Meritaten ruled briefly as Ankhkheperure/Neferneferuaten for 1 year <u>burial</u>: tomb KV 55</p> |
| <p>Tutankhaten / Tutankhamun 1332 – 1323 BC (9 years) 1333 – 1324 BC (9 years) 1334 – 1325 BC (9 years) <u>birth</u>: Tut-ankh-aton, Tut-ankh-amun heqa-lunu-shema <u>throne</u>: Neb-kheperu-Re, Neb-kheperu-Re-heqa-maat <u>Horus</u>: Ka-nekhet-tut-mesut <u>nebti</u>: Nefer-khepu-segerekhtawy, Wer-akh-amun, Nefer-khepu-segerekhtawy-se-hetep-netsheru-heru <u>gold</u>: Wetes-khau-se-hetep-netsheru, Wetes-khau-it-ef-Re also: Tutankhamen, Tutankhamon</p> | <p>Ankhesenpaaten = queen & sister & widow of Akhenaten, later called Ankhesenamun, had one previous daughter, 2 miscarriages with mummified bodies in her grave no sons – no heir</p> | <p>Horemheb = king's deputy Ay = chief political advisor Usermont = vizier south Pentu = vizier Nakhtmin = military officer & son of Ay Maya = treasurer, tomb architect, overseer of cemetery, tomb at Saqqara, wife Meryt Huy = viceroy of Nubia, TT40</p> | <p><u>rule</u>: came to power at age of 9, advisors Ay & Horemheb who possibly managed all state affairs, his name was omitted together with Ankhenaten & Ay from the list of kings in Abydos & Karnak, latest DNA research shows that Tutankhamun was frail & sick, had various serious leg fractures forcing him to walk with help of cane, also had a cleft palate & various other diseases such as a rare bone disorder assumed being result of common insect relationships in royal family, died at the early age of 19 through parasite infection that caused deadly form of malaria, at death of her husband queen Ankhesenamun written to Hittite King Suppiluliumas asking for one of his sons as husband to be able to rule on, he send Zannanza who was killed at the border by loyalists <u>religion</u>: in year 2 changed name to Tutankhamun with reverting back to old traditions & multi deities focused around main god Amun, moved capital back to Memphis not Thebes, dropped monotheism & reintroduced old traditions documented "stela of restauration" found in Karnak <u>construction</u>: many temples across the country got restored, at Luxor finished colonnades, at Karnak 2 new chapels, further work on sphinx alley, mortuary temple at Medinet Habu, <u>burial</u>: tomb KV 62, one of the few tombs discovered untouched by grave robbers, because of it's rich furnishings Tutankhamun became the most known pharaoh, two mummies of still born daughters found in a box in his tomb</p> |

New Kingdom

18th Dynasty 1539 – 1292 BC

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|--|---|---|
| Ay II. 1323 – 1319 BC (4 years) 1325 – 1321 BC (4 years) 1309 – 1305 BC (4 years) <u>birth</u> : Itef-netjer-ay <u>throne</u> : Kheper-kheperu-Re also: Eje, Aja, Aya | Tiy II. = 1 st queen, married before throne, previous wet nurse of Nefertiti Ankhesenamun = 2 nd queen & Tutankhamun's widow & his own granddaughter, previously called Ankhesenpaaten, but her role as queen is doubtful because of her plan to rule on Yuya = father & Thuya = mother Nakhtmin = son with 1 st queen Mutnodjmet = daughter with 1 st queen | Maya = tomb architect Nakht = appointed prince Naj = appointed prince | <u>rule</u> : already during Amenhotep III. controlled royal court, marriage to Ankhesenamun used to cement his claim to the throne, short reign because of his high age of over 60 <u>construction</u> : at Achmim his home town he built a rock chapel for god Min, at Medinet Habu funerary temple later usurped by Horemheb , other buildings at Luxor & Abydos <u>burial</u> : tomb WV 23, seemed to have been intended for Tutankhamun , Amarna tomb 25 was prepared for the non royal Ay , but not used after he became pharaoh |
| Horemheb 1319 – 1292 BC (27 years) 1321 – 1293 BC (28 years) 1305 – 1292 BC (12 years) <u>birth</u> : Horemheb-meri-amun <u>throne</u> : Djoser-kheperu-Re-setep-en-Re <u>Horus</u> : Ka-nakht-seped-sekheru <u>nebti</u> : Wer-biaut-em-ipetsut <u>gold</u> : (Hor) Heru-maat-se-kheper-tawy old: Armais also: Haremhab, Horemhab | Mutnodjmet = queen, Nefertiti sister? father & mother unknown, died during childbirth in year 13 of reign Amenia = 1 st wife, died before crowning no sons – no heir | Paramessu = vizier & later Ramesses I. Maya = vizier Upper Egypt Userhat = tomb architect Thotmes = treasurer Neferhotep = Der al Medina foreman, wife limuau, son Nebnefer Huja = tomb artisan Merimeri = tomb artisan Qebeh = tomb artisan Pendua = tomb artisan | <u>rule</u> : military commander from Herakleopolis first served under Amenhotep III. declared himself pharaoh after working together with Ay , to do this he traveled to Karnak to consult the Amun oracle (next to Hatshepsut the only Egyptian ruler who did this) to get the blessing for his non royal background <u>war</u> : with Asian north under Hitite hegemony <u>religion</u> : finalized the transition back to old traditions by reopening & repairing many temples & appointing priests, expunged records of his 4 Amarna predecessors & dated his reign from death of Amenhotep III. <u>construction</u> : usurped various monuments, usurped funerary temple from Ay , at Karnak built 9 th pylon, demolished Ankhenaten sun temple used as filling for 2 nd pylon, 2 rock temples at Gebel el-Silsile & Abahuda, <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 57, also private tomb at Saqqara prepared before he became pharaoh |
| 19 th Dynasty 1292 – 1190 BC | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Ramesses I. 1292 – 1290 BC (16 months) 1293 – 1291 BC (2 years) <u>birth</u> : Paramessu <u>throne</u> : Men-pehty-Re old: Ramesses also: Ramses | Sitre or Satre = queen, married before crowning, QV38 Seti = father, military commander unknown mother Seti I. = son, vizier & commander | Amenmosi = coutier, TT19 | <u>rule</u> : previously troop commander & later vizier of Horemheb called Paramessu , nominated by Horemheb as his successor = start of 19 th dynasty, was over 50 years old when crowned <u>wars</u> : military campaign to south Palestine led by his son Seti I. , prisoners were given to Amun-Min temple in Buhen <u>construction</u> : continued work at Karnak <u>burial</u> : small unfinished tomb KV 16, well preserved painted walls with texts & scenes from gate book |
| Seti I. 1290 – 1279 BC (11 years) 1291 – 1278 BC (13 years) <u>birth</u> : Setehi-meri-en-ptah, Usiri-sethi-meri-en-ptah <u>throne</u> : Men-maat-Re <u>Horus</u> : Ka-nekhet-khai-em-waset-se-ankh-tawy <u>nebti</u> : Wehem-mesut-sekhem-khepes-der-pedjet-9 <u>gold</u> : Wehem-khau-user-pedjut-em-tawy-nebu old: Sethos took on other additional titles | Tuya = queen, non-royal, married before crowning, also known as Mut-Tuya, QV80 Ramesses II. = son Nebenkhasetnebet = son, died early Tia = daughter born before crowning Isisnofret = daughter born before crowning Henuemire = daughter & queen ?, QV75 | Paser = vizier Neferhotep = foremen of tomb workers Baki = foremen of tomb workers Chariotry Raia = lieutenant & father of Tuya, Ruia his wife Tjia = teacher of Ramses II. & husband of Tia & son Amenwashu (storage head) | <u>rule</u> : previously vizier & troop commander of his father Ramesses I. took on additional titles "repeater of births", resided in Memphis <u>wars</u> : still in war with Asian north, campaign into Syria & Libya, first battle with Hittite, battles against Tjehenu & Meshwesh in the delta, 1287 stopped rebellion in Kush in one week only, led by Ramesses II. conquered Shardana which joined forces with Libyans in a sea battle in the delta <u>construction</u> : huge building projects & unsurpassed quality wall relief, at Karnak hypostyle hall extension Amun temple, at Abydos Seti temple with 7 sanctuaries for 7 gods – Ptah, Re-Harachte, Amun-Re, Osiris, Isis, Horus & Seti, also list of 76 pharaohs in hall of records, Osireion, Ramesses I. temple, at Thebes mortuary temple, at Kanais Amun-Re temple <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 17, longest & deepest tomb, mummy found in great royal cache of 1881 in Deir el-Bahari DB 320 |

New Kingdom

19th Dynasty 1292 – 1190 BC in Piramesse

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Ramesses II. <u>1279 – 1213 BC</u> (66 years) <u>1279 – 1212 BC</u> (67 years) <u>birth:</u> Ramessu-meri-amun, Sessu, Sesu <u>throne:</u> User-maat-Re Setep-en-Re <u>Horus:</u> Ka-nekhet-meri-maat, Ka-nekhet-meri-Re <u>nebti:</u> Wer-shefit-mek-kemet <u>gold:</u> Aa-khepesh-meri-tawy old: Ramesses Miamun, Rapsakes, Rhampsinitus, Ozymandias, Rhamsesis also: Ramses</p> | <p>Nefertari = 1st queen, non-royal, married before crowning, died in year 20, QV66 Isisnofret I. = 2nd queen, married before crowning, died in year 34 Maathorneferure or Sauskanu = 3rd queen & daughter of Hittite King Hattusilis Bin-tanath I. = 4th queen & 1st daughter with 2nd queen, married after 1st & 2nd queens death, QV71 Meritamun = 5th queen & 4th daughter with 1st queen, married after 1st & 2nd queens death, QV68 Nebettawy = 6th queen & 5th daughter with 1st queen, married after 1st & 2nd queens death, QV60 Henutmire = 6th queen & sister, married after 1st & 2nd queens death, QV75 unknown Hittite princess = 8th queen & daughter of Hittite King Hattusilis unknown Hittite princess = possible 9th queen & daughter Hittite King Tudkhalia IV. <u>children with queen Nefertari:</u> Amunherkhepeshef = 1st son, born before Seti I. death Paraherwenemref = 3rd son Sethherkhepeshef = 2nd son, KV5 Seti = 9th son Merire the elder = 11th son Meritamun = 4th daughter & queen Baketmut = daughter Nefertari II. = daughter Henuttawy = daughter <u>children with queen Isisnofret:</u> Ramesses = 4th son Khaemwaset = 5th son, Ptah high priest Merneptah = 13th son Bin-tanath I. = 1st daughter & queen Nebettawy = 5th daughter Isisnofret II. = daughter</p> | <p>Paser = vizier Nebamun = vizier Rahotep = vizier Khay = vizier Neferrenpet = vizier Setau = viceroy of Kush Panehsi = priest TT16 Nebnefer = forman of tomb workers Qaha = tomb artisan Paschedu = tomb artisan, wife Negemtebedet Neferhotep & Nebnefer, father & son, built TT6 at Der al Medina</p> <p><u>other children:</u> Neferure = daughter with 3rd queen Takhat = daughter Suterery = lesser wife & mother of Rameses-Siptah</p> | <p><u>rule:</u> co-regent from age of 15, came to the throne at 25, ruled 66 years & had 14 <i>sed</i> festivities & died when 92, today regarded as “the pharaoh” or “Ramses the Great”, also a magician & first archeologist restoring old buildings incl pyramid Unas, resided in Memphis, huge harem with princesses from Syria, Hittite, Babylon, up to 100 sons & daughters, most of them died before Ramesses II. interestingly he had red hair <u>economy:</u> during his reign country flourished economically & culturally, <u>wars:</u> in year 5 famous battle of Kadesh against Hittites, 20,000 Egyptians against 37,000 Hittites, not a success more a stalemate, but depicted as big success by Rames II. 8 times in relief with 3 versions in Karnak & Luxor, 2 at Ramesseum, plus 1 each at temples in Abydos, Abu Simbel & Derr, annual battles, in year 21 peace treaty with Hittites, first peace treaty in the world, which was holding nearly 50 years, biblical “exodus from Egypt” happened during his rule, battles to protect Egypt against invading sea tribes started during his reign and going on until Ramesses III. <u>construction:</u> founded new 30km² delta capital Per-Ramesse or Piramesse “Domain of Ramesses” close to modern Qantir where the summer palace of his father was situated (temples used in 22nd dynasty as quarry for new caital Tanis), no other pharaoh constructed so many temples, erected so many statues & obelisks, most important are the two temples cut out of the mountain side at Abu Simbel, this was a new temple concept <u>Luxor:</u> main part plus additions <u>Karnak:</u> completed hypostyle hall started by his father & additions <u>Thebes:</u> Ramesseum built by 3,000 artisans, completed Seti I. mortuary temple <u>Abu Simbel:</u> Ramesses II. & Nefertari temples, as mountain grotto temples <u>other temples:</u> Abydos for Osiris, Beit el-Wadi chapel today at Kalabsha, Gorf Hussein for Ptah, Aksha, Amara, Auaris, Bubastis, Gebel es-Silsile, Heliopolis extension & obelisk, Herakleopolis, Hermopolis extension, Memphis, Saqqara serapeum extension, Wadi es Sebua, ed-Derr & Napata <u>burial:</u> tomb KV 7 as large as Seti I. tomb, KV 7 is situated at a very low level and was effected by various flesh floods, mummy was 4 times moved, first to KV 17 of Seti I. later to tomb of queen Inhapi and finally to the great royal cache of 1881 in Deir el-Bahari DB 320</p> |
| <p>Merneptah <u>1213 – 1204 BC</u> (9 years) <u>1212 – 1202 BC</u> (10 years) <u>birth:</u> Mer-en-ptah-hotep-her-maat <u>throne:</u> Ba-en-Re, Ba-en-Re-meri-amun, Ba-en-Re-meri-amun-meri-netjeru old: Amenophat also: Merenptah, Menepthah, Amenephtes, Amenopath, Amenephtis, Amenophis, Set(h)i-Merenptah, Merneptah Ramses Merenptah</p> | <p>Isetnofret II. = 1st queen & daughter of his brother Khaemwaset Takhat = 2nd queen & sister, KV10 shared with Amenmesses Bin-tanath II. = 3rd queen Seti-Merneptah = son with 1st queen, later Seti II. Amenmesse = son with 2nd queen Isetnofret III. = daughter with 1st queen</p> | <p>Messuy = viceroy of Nubia Neferhotep the younger, son of Nebnefer = foreman of tomb workers</p> | <p><u>rule:</u> 13th son of Ramesses II. possibly in the last years already co-regent with his father, took over at the age of 60, resided in Memphis <u>inscriptions:</u> 3 excellent records with 80 lines at Karnak Amun temple, 35 lines on stele at Athribis & 28 lines on victory stele at Thebes funerary temple <u>wars:</u> battles to protect Egypt against Libya, Syria, Nubia & invading sea tribes started during Ramesses II. reign and going on until Ramesses III. also helping Hittites with food supplies <u>construction:</u> destroyed Amenhotep III. funerary temple at West Thebes only Memnon colossi left standing, at Thebes built his funerary temple <u>burial:</u> tomb KV 8, first tomb to be done in axial style which became the new layout, mummy found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35</p> |

New Kingdom

19th Dynasty 1292 – 1190 BC in Piramesse

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|---|--|
| Seti II. 1204 – 1198 BC (6 years) 1202 – 1199 BC (3 years) birth: Setehi-meri-en-ptah throne: User-kheperu-Re-setep-en-Re | Takhat II. = 1 st queen Twosret = 2 nd queen, KV14 Tiaa = 3 rd queen Sutailla or Sutiraja = 4 th queen, Syrian Ramesses- Siptah = son with 4 th queen Seti-Merneptah = son with 2 nd queen | Messui = viceroy of Kush Paraemhab = vizier, corrupted by grave robber Paneb Hatj = scribe of vizier Paneb = grave robber on trial Bay = treasurer Nebnefer = artisan from Der al Medina Nebemnehem = trial witness from Der al Medina Herja = accused of theft from Der al Medina | rule: many important papyrus documents found construction: at Karnak obelisk & Amun Mut Chons temple burial: died in Piramesse, his mummy was transported to his initial tomb KV 15 in 7 th year of Twosret |
| Amenmesses 1203 – 1200 BC (3 years) 1199 – 1193 BC (6 years) birth: Amen-mes-se-heqa-waset throne: Men-mi-Re setep-en-Re Horus: Ka-nekhet-meri-maat-shemen-tawy nebti: Wer-biaut-em-ipet-sut gold: Aa...ipet-sut <i>damaged</i> | Baketwernel = queen, KV10 shared with Amenmesses | | rule: vize king of Nubia, rebellion against Seti II. reigned for 2 years over Upper Egypt, possible parallel ruler to Seti II. possibly identical with Kush viceroy Messui burial: tomb KV 10 shared with Takhat his mother & Baketwernel I.his queen, as he was seen as usurper Seti II had his tomb decorations destroyed |
| Siptah 1198 – 1193 BC (5 years) 1193 – 1187 BC (6 years) 1196 – 1190 BC (6 years) birth: Ramessu-sa-ptah, Mer-en-ptah-sa-ptah 1. throne: year 1 to 2 Sekha-em-Re-meri-amun 2. throne: year 2 to 6 Akh-en-Re-setep-en-Re, Akh-en-Re-meri-imen Horus: Ka-nakht-meri-hapi-se-ankh-ta-neb-em-kaef-Re-neb nebti: Saa-iunu gold: ...-mi-it-ef-Re also: Merenptah-Siptah | Sutiraja = queen, Syrian | Bay = chancellor & co-regent with queen Towsret (Siptah stepmother), KV13 Sethi = viceroy of Kush | rule: 14 year old stepson of Seti II. therefore joint rule with queen Twosret & powerful chancellor Bay (Syrian, in position for 4 years, executed for unknown reasons), Siptah died at age 20, explanation for Twosret rule burial: unfinished tomb KV 47, mummy found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35, mummy reveals a twisted leg or club foot indicative of cerebral palsy or poliomyelitis |
| Twosret ♂ 1193 – 1190 BC (3 years) 1194/3 – 1186/5 BC (8 years) 1187 – 1185 BC (2 years) birth: Ta-useret-setep-en-mut throne: Sat-Re-meri(t)-en-amun old: Thuoris also: Tausret | | | rule: female pharaoh for 2 years, used full titles of pharaoh, first 6 years joint rule with Siptah (stepson), possibly forcefully removed by her successor Setnakhte economy: weakening empire with reduced revenues, occasional food shortages and growing prices & inflation, sporadic civil unrest in West Theben including plundering construction: at Piramesse a mortuary temple & unfinished mortuary temple at Thebes burial: tomb KV 14, started during Seti II. reign to possibly house both Seti II. & Twosret , Setnakhte usurped tomb later and removed Twosret to unknown destination & re-buried Seti II. in tomb KV 15, later looted and re-used in 3 rd Interim Period |

New Kingdom

20th Dynasty 1190 – 1070 BC in Piramesse

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|--|---|---|
| Setnakhte 1190 – 1187 BC (3 years) 1185 – 1182 BC (3 years) <u>birth</u> : Seth-nakht-merer-amun-Re <u>throne</u> : User-kau-Re-setep-en-Re-meri-amun <u>Horus</u> : Ka-nekhet-wer-pekhti <u>nebti</u> : Tut-khau-mi-tatenen <u>gold</u> : Sekhen-khepesh-der-(reki)juf, Khui-pedjet-9-an-em-nesut also: Setnakht | Tiy-Merenese or Teje Mereniset = queen father & mother unknown Ramesses III. = son | Hori = vizier Bakenchons = Amun high priest | <u>rule</u> : non royal, came to power after political turmoil with Twosret & Bay and foreign aggression from Asian north which led to start of 20 th dynasty <u>burial</u> : started to built tomb KV 11, given up after it intruded on tomb KV 10 of Amenmesses , therefore usurped and enlarged tomb KV 14, previously for Seti II. & Twosret , coffin was found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35 |
| Ramesses III. 1187 – 1156 BC (31 years) 1182 – 1151 BC (31 years) <u>birth</u> : Ra-mes-se-heqa-iunu <u>throne</u> : User-maat-Re-meri-amun also: Ramses | Isis Tahabasillat = 1 st queen & daughter of Syrian lady Habasillat, QV51 Titi = 2 nd queen & daughter, QV52 Tiy = 3 rd queen, suicide Khaemwaset = son, QV44 Pareherwenemef = son, QV42 Sethherkhepeshef = son, QV43 Amunherkhepeshef = son, QV55 Ramesses IV. = son 1 st queen Ramesses VI. = son with 1 st queen Ramesses VIII. = son Tentopet = daughter Pentewere = son with 3 rd queen | Hori = vizier Ta = vizier Hori III. = viceroy of Kush Paser = major of Thebes Bakenchons = Amun high priest Usermaatrenakht = Amun high priest Ramsesnakht = Amun high priest Neferhotep = scribe (strike papyrus) | <u>rule</u> : the last of the great pharaohs, modeled his reign on famous but non-related Ramesses II. also large harem with un-named foreign secondary wives, was killed by members of his court including murder plot & later trial of queen Tiy who planned to put her son Pentewere in power, both committed suicide <u>wars</u> : first 10 years of his rule battles to protect Egypt successfully on land & at sea against Libyans with Meshwesh & Seped tribes and invading sea tribes – Philistines, Tjeker or Teucri, Shekelesh or Sikels Weshesh, Denyen or Dardany – started already during Ramesses II. & Merenpath reign <u>economy</u> : year 10 - 22 of his rule very peaceful no wars, ambitious building program only limited by lack of funds, poor harvests, food shortages, inflation & civil unrest again in West Theben, first documented strike in history of unpaid tomb workers of Deir el-Medina, also corrupt & unefficient royal burocracy and rising power of Amun priesthood in Luxor, Ramesses made many donations to temples, list of 513 temple gardens <u>construction</u> : at Thebes mortuary temple Medinet Habu, at Karnak 2 Mut temples, Amun Mut Chons temple & Chons temple <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 11, started by Setnakhte and given up when intruded on tomb KV 10 of Amenesse , tomb was realigned and now used by his son, mummy found in the great royal cache of 1881 in Deir el-Bahari DB 320 |
| Ramesses IV. 1156 – 1150 BC (6 years) 1151 – 1145 BC (6 years) <u>throne</u> : User-maat-Re setep -en-amun <u>changed</u> : Heqa-maat-Re (2 nd year) also: Ramses | Tentopet = queen & sister, QV74 Ramesses V. = son | Neferrenpet = vizier | <u>rule</u> : could take throne against plotters who killed his father, initiated trial against them documented on papyrus <u>economy</u> : decline of power & economy started, various expeditions to turquoise mines at Serabir el-Chadim, Sinai & Nubian Buhen, starting disloyalty & corruption, also lack of ethics & moral, starting crime & grave robbery <u>construction</u> : at Thebes funerary temple <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 2, mummy found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35 |
| Ramesses V. 1150 – 1145 BC (5 years) 1145 – 1141 BC (4 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramesisu Amonkhepshef <u>throne</u> : User-maat-Re se-kheper-en-Re <u>Horus</u> : Ka-nekhet-men-maat <u>gold</u> : User-renput-mir-atum also: Ramses | Henuttawi = 1 st queen Tawerettenru = 2 nd queen no children | Neferrenpet = vizier | <u>rule</u> : weak leader & decline of power & economy, disloyalty & corruption, lack of ethics & moral, crime & grave robbery, some unrest and turmoil ended his reign <u>documents</u> : several important papyrus documents (Wilbour, Beatty, "Elephantine scandal", testament of Naunakhte of Deir el-Medina) with texts of history of law created during his time <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 9, also used by his successor Ramesses VI. used mortuary temple of his predecessor Ramesses IV. in Deir el-Bahari, mummy found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35, possibly died early of small pocks |
| Ramesses VI. 1145 – 1137 BC (8 years) 1141 – 1133 BC (8 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramesisu Amun-her-khepeshef <u>throne</u> : Neb-maat-Re-meri-amun <u>epithet</u> : Amun-her-khepes-hef, Netjer-heqa-iunu also: Ramses | Nubkhesbed = 1 st queen Isis = 2 nd queen & daughter 1 st queen Ramesses VII. = son with 2 nd queen | Neferrenpet = vizier Nehi = vizier | <u>rule</u> : Libyans invaded parts of Egypt several times, weak leader & decline of power & economy, disloyalty & corruption, lack of ethics & moral, crime & grave robbery <u>burial</u> : overtook tomb KV 9 from his predecessor Ramesses V. and made it a double tomb by extending it, so front decorations focus on Ramesses V. and back on Ramesses VI. his mummy found with 16 others in tomb of Amenhotep II. KV 35 |

New Kingdom

20th Dynasty 1186/5 – 1070 BC in Piramesse

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ramesses VII. 1137 – 1129 BC (8 years) 1133 – 1126 BC (7 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramses Iti-amun <u>throne</u> : User-maat-Re Meri-amun setep-en-Re epithet: It-amun-netjer-heqa-iunu also: Ramses | no known queen one son | | <u>rule</u> : weak leader & decline of power & economy, increasing grain prices led to plundering of necropolis, disloyalty & corruption, lack of ethics & moral, crime & grave robbery <u>burial</u> : tomb KV 1 is a simple tomb, mummy not yet located |
| Ramesses VIII. 1129 – 1128 BC (1 year) 1126 – 1125 BC (1 year) 1133 – 1126 BC (7 years) <u>throne</u> : User-maat-Re-akh-en-amun epithet: Sethirkhopshef Meryamun also: Ramses | no known queen | | <u>rule</u> : short rule & little information available, the most un-known pharaoh of the Ramesses period, only mentioned in a cartouche in Medinet Habu, like all pharaohs after Ramesses III. weak leader <u>economy</u> : similar to all late 20 th dynasty rulers decline of power & economy, official disloyalty & corruption, lack of ethics & moral plus increased crime & grave robbery <u>burial</u> : unknown tomb & no mummy found yet |
| Ramesses IX. 1127 – 1109 BC (18 years) 1125 – 1107 BC (18 years) 1126 – 1108 BC (18 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramses Khaem-wese <u>throne</u> : Nefer-ka-Re-setep-en-Re epithet: Khaem-waset Merer-amun also: Ramses | Baketwernel ?? = queen of Amenmesses or Ramesses IX. Ramesses X. = son Nebmaatse = son & Heliopolis high priest Monthherkhepeshef = son, KV19 | Pawera = West Thebes mayor, corruption case Paser = East Thebes (Luxor & Karnak) major Ramsesnakt = Amun high priest Nesamun = Amun high priest Amenhotep = Amun high priest | <u>rule</u> : some degree of stability, nevertheless wide spread plundering of necropolis <u>economy</u> : some stability but still weak economy, still organized crime & plundering of royal & noble tombs, papyrus reports of trials <u>construction</u> : some building activity at Heliopolis (statues, sacrifice tables, gates) demonstrating greater emphasis on Lower Egypt, at Memphis stelae & Apis bull burials, at Karnak decorations & gate of 7 th pylon plus stela, plus at Medinet Habu, Amara-West, Dachla, Antinoe & Gezer in Palestine <u>religion</u> : Amun priesthood in Luxor gaining more power over Upper Egypt <u>burial</u> : unfinished tomb KV 6, 86m long tomb style of 19 th dynasty, mummy was found in great royal cache of 1881 in Der el-Bahari DB 320 in the coffin of later princess Neskhons |
| Ramesses X. 1109 – 1105 BC (4 years) 1107 – 1103 BC (4 years) 1108 – 1098 BC (10 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramses Amun-her-khepes-het <u>throne</u> : Kheper-maat-Re-setep-en-Re epithet: Amunhirkhopshef also: Ramses | Titi = queen ? QV52 | Khaemwese = vizier | <u>rule</u> : little to no records, no known building activities <u>burial</u> : unfinished tomb KV 18, no mummy found as yet |
| Ramesses XI. 1105 – 1070 BC (35 years) 1103 – 1070 BC (33 years) 1098 – 1070 BC (31 years) <u>birth</u> : Ramesisu khai-em-waset-merer-amun <u>throne</u> : Men-maat-Re-setep-en-ptah epithet: Khaem-waset Merer-amun Netjer-heqa-iunu also: Ramses | Tentamun = queen Henuttawy = daughter | Wenamun = envoy to Byblos Amenhotep = Amun high priest Panehsi = viceroy of Kush | <u>rule</u> : nothing left of the old glory & extension of empire, final decline of power & economy ending 20 th dynasty, Ramesses XI. based at Piramesse in the delta Panehsi conquered fortified Medinet Habu and Lower Egypt city of Kynopolis, high priest Amenhotep asked for help from Ramesses XI. , in year 23 military leader Piankh attacked & removed Panehsi as viceroy of Kush, Piankh possibly up to 6 years was co-regent in Upper Egypt with Ramses XI. , <u>wars</u> : on and off confrontations with Amun priesthood under Amenhotep in Luxor who took over Egyptian rule at the end of his reign <u>burial</u> : last pharaoh buried in Valley of Kings, unfinished tomb KV 4, not buried here, no mummy found, tomb became a workshop to prepare mummies for transfer & re-burial after they have been stripped of all valuables by organized crime gangs supported by many corrupt officials to support the overall weak economy |

Third Interim Period

| High Priests at Thebes 1080 - 945 BC ruling Upper Egypt parallel to pharaohs in Lower Egypt | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| High Priests, Period, Names | Wives & Family | Officials | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Piankh 1087 – 1075 BC (12 years) 1074 – 1070 BC (4 years) | Hereret = wife Pinedjem I. = son plus 3 other sons | Herihor = son in law | general at end of 20 th dynasty in power during Ramesses XI. times & later became high priest of Amun at Thebes 4 years parallel rule with Ramesses XI. died in same year as Ramesses XI. possibly jointly fighting certain rebels hieroglyph name, burial site unknown |
| Herihor 1076 – 1066 BC (10 years) 1080 – 1074 BC (6 years) throne: Hem-netjer-tepy-en-amun epithet: Si-amun | Nodjmet = wife & sister of Ramesses XI. Amenemnisu = son 19 sons & 5 daughters | Amenhotep Amun high priest & Herere = parents Nodjmet Piankh = general & father in law | in power during Ramesses XI. head of army & vizier, later high priest of Amun & viceroy of Kush, high priests of Amun in Thebes owned 2/3 of all temple land in Egypt, 90% of all ships, 80% of all factories having close control of the economy, therefore became rulers of Upper Egypt with the title of viceroy of Kush and vizier, 6 years parallel rule in Upper Egypt with Ramesses XI. ruling Lower Egypt from Piramesse his delta capital, as the Ramesses dynasty was weak the division of Egypt did not end up in battle, but some civil unrest still raged in Thebes area and led to the deportation of dissidents to westerns oasis controlled by Libyan chiefs, marriage diplomacy took sister of Ramesses XI. as wife, used double cartouche name like any pharaoh, built Khonsu or Chons temple, burial site unknown |
| Pinedjem I. 1070 – 1055 BC (15 years) ** 1070 – 1032 BC (38 years) birth: Kheper-khau-Re throne: Ka-kheper-Re Setep-en-amun Kheper-khau-Re epithet: Mery-amun also: Pinudjem | Henuttawy I. = 1 st wife & daughter Ramesses XI. Isetemkheb I. = 2 nd wife Tentnabekhenu = 3 rd wife Maatkare = 4 th wife & daughter 1 st wife Psusennes I. = son with 1 st wife, later Tanis ruler Masaherta = son with 1 st wife Menkheperre = son with 1 st wife Djedkonsefankh = son Mutnodjmet = daughter 1 st wife | | high priest of Amun at Thebes ** later he proclaimed himself king 1054 – 1032 BC (22 years) as Smenes I. became pharaoh in 1069 he recognized him as legitimate ruler and as countermove his control over Upper Egypt from el-Hibeh to Sehel island was also recognized by the pharaoh marriage diplomacy took daughter of Ramesses XI. as wife influence going north until el-Hiba close to Faiyum & south to Aswan double cartouche burial mummy in tomb DB 320 in Deir el-Bahari |
| Masaherta 1054 – 1046 BC (8 years) also: Masahasrta | | | high priest of Amun at Thebes, he was responsible for the re-burial of many royal mummies which became the target of grave robbers hieroglyph name burial mummy in tomb DB 320 in Deir el-Bahari |
| Djedkonsefankh 1046 – 1045 BC (1 year) also: Djed-khons-iuef-ankh | | | little information available because of his very short reign not mentioned in most lists burial site unknown |
| Menkheperre 1045 – 992 BC (53 years) throne: Hem-netjetepen-amun also: Men-kheper-ra | Isetemkheb II. = wife & daughter Psusennes I. Smenes II. = son Pinedjem II. = son | | high priest of Amun at Thebes carried the title king of Lower & Upper Egypt which was reserved for pharaohs, built various forts in Middle Egypt marriage diplomacy took daughter of Psusennes II. as wife, double cartouche burial site unknown |
| Smenes II. 992 – 990 BC (2 years) old: Smendes | Henuttawy II. = wife | Nesbanebdjeb = ? | high priest of Amun at Thebes hieroglyph name burial site unknown |
| Pinedjem II. 990 – 969 BC (21 years) throne: Ka-kheper-Re Setep-en-amun also: Pindjem | Isetemkheb II. = 1 st wife & sister Nesikhonsu = 2 nd wife & niece & viceroy of Kush Nesitanebashru = daughter with 2 nd wife Psusennes III. = son | | high priest of Amun at Thebes hieroglyph name mummy found in cachette in tomb DB 320 in Deir el-Bahari, same for Nesikhonsu |
| Psusennes III. 969 – 945 BC (24 years) also: Pasebakhaennut | | | high priest of Amun at Thebes, no cartouche, little history & proof of his existence, therefore possibility that he might be identical with pharaoh Psusennes II. burial site unknown |

Third Interim Period

21th Dynasty 1069 – 945 BC in Tanis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|--|--|--|
| Smendes I. 1069 – 1043 BC (26 years) birth: Nes-ba-neb-djed throne: Hedj-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re epithet: Mery-amun | Tentamun or Testamun = queen & daughter of Ramesses XI. Amenmnesut = son ? | | after death of Ramesses XI. proclaimed himself pharaoh first rules as local king in Memphis 1080 – 1069 BC after death of Ramesses XI. transfer capital from Piramesse to Tanis extensive building activity at Karnak double cartouche burial site unknown |
| Amenemnesut 1043 – 1039 BC (4 years) throne: Nefer-ka-Re Heqawaset also called Amenemnisu | no known queen father = Herihor Amun high priest | Askhakhtet = Ptah high priest in Memphis | only mentioned in tomb of his successor Psusennes I. in Tanis double cartouche burial site unknown |
| Psusennes I. 1039 – 991 BC (46 years) 1043 – 993 BC (50 years) birth: Pase-ba-khaen-nuit throne: A-kheper-Re Setep-en-amun epithet: Mery-amun also called Pasebkanut | Mutnodjmet = 1 st queen & sister Wiay = 2 nd queen Isetemkheb = daughter with 2 nd queen & wife of Menkheperre Amenemope = son with 1 st queen Ramses Ankhefenmut = son & army commander Ankhefenamun = son | Wendjedaendjed = general & head of all priests Nesienamun = royal servant | close links with Amun high priests ruling Upper Egypt from Thebes demonstrated by building in Tanis a temple for the divine trinity of Thebes Amun, Mut & Chons or Khonsu temple within the 20m strong temple precinct walls, double cartouche only pharaoh buried at a temple tomb no. 3 (in Tanis) including Mutnodjmet, son Ankhefenmut & general Wendjedaendjed, later also burials of Amenemope & Sheshonq II. , therefore possibly the only pharaoh tomb found undisturbed and not robbed (Tutankhamun had been partly robbed), large red granite sarcophagus with blackgranite anthropoid coffin (re-used) with silver inner coffin, sarcophagus used 170 years earlier for burial of Merneptah |
| Amenemope 993 – 984 BC (9 years) 995 – 984 BC (11 years) birth: Amenemope mery-amun throne: User-maat-re Setep-en-mery-amun old name: Amenophthis also called Amenope, Amenemipet | no known queen Siamun = son ? | Hadad = Edom crown prince given asylum | co-regent for some years with his father Psusennes I. double cartouche burial at Tanis tomb IV with rich furnishings, gold mask, 2 necklaces, 2 pectorals, various bracelets & rings, gold & silver vessels and falcon shaped chest jewelery |
| Osochon “the Elder” 984 – 978 BC (6 years) birth: User-ken, Osokhor throne: Aa-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re also called Osachor, Osorkon | no known queen parents = Sheshonq & Mehytenweskheth or Mehitusekhet brother = Namilt Siamun = son ? | | mentioned in priest list on roof of Chons temple in Karnak, also in priest family tree in Memphis of Libyan decent, double cartouche burial site unknown |
| Siamun 978 – 959 BC (19 years) birth: S-amun, Si-amun, Nesut-sa-amun throne: Netjeri-kheper-Re-setep-en-amun, Netjeri-kheper-Re-mery-amun Horus: Ka-nekhet-mery-maat, Ka-nekhet-mery-maat-sa-(mery)-en-amun Peri—em-khau-ef | no known queen | | after King Solomon came to power military campaign against Philite later alliance with King Solomon of Palestine who married daughter of Siamun with dowry of conquered Palestine city of Gezer, as did King Hadad of Edom married queens sister, lifted ban on Egyptian princesses to marry foreigners extensive building activity in the delta at Piramesse and Tanis, extended Amun temple, built Amun temple at Memphis plus many smaller monuments double cartouche burial site unknown |

Third Interim Period

| 21 th Dynasty 1069 – 945 BC in Tanis | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Har-Psusennes II. 959 – 945 BC (13 years) birth: Hor-pa-seba-khai-en-nuit throne: Tit-kheperu-Re Setep-en-Re epithet: Mery-amun Karnak: Pa-seba-khai-en-niut-mery-amun | no known queen Maatkare II. = daughter & later queen of Osorkon I. Tanetsepeh = daughter & wife of Shedsunefertem Ptah high priest in Memphis | | little information available possibly only local ruler in Abydos possibly identical with high priests of Amun Psusennes III. double cartouche burial site unknown |
| 22 nd Dynasty 945 – 715 BC in Tanis & Bubastis | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Sheshonq I. 946 – 924 BC (22 years) 945 – 924 BC (21 years) throne: Hedj-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re epithet: Mery-amun also called Sheshonk, Shoshenk, Shishak | Karomama I. or Karama = 1 st queen Penreshnes = 2 nd queen Osorkon I. = son with 1 st queen Nimlot or Namilt I. = son with 2 nd queen, later governor of Herakleopolis Iupet = 2 nd son & Amun high priest in Thebes Tashepenbastet = daughter | Namilt & Tanetsepeh parents Djedthotiefankh = 3 rd Amun priest in Karnak & husband of Tashepenbastet | of Libyan/Egyptian decent & nephew of Osorkon the Elder military campaign to Palestine & plundered temples in Jerusalem double cartouche moved capital to Bubastis united Lower & Upper Egypt by appointing his son Iupet high priest of Amun in Thebes building activities in Karnak |
| Osorkon I. 925 – 890 BC (35 years) 924 – 889 BC (35 years) throne: Se-khem-kheper-Re epithet: Mery-amun | Maatkare = 1 st queen & daughter of Psusennes II. Tashedkhonsu = 2 nd queen Shoshenq II. = son with 1 st queen Takelot I. = son with 2 nd queen Iuwet or Iuwelot = son & Amun high priest Smendes III. = son & Amun high priest | | rich endowments to temples of Re-Harachte, Hathor, Mut, Heriskhef, Thot, Bastet & Amun-Re documented in inscription in Amun temple in Bubastis 27,000kg gold & 180,000kg silver control over Upper Egypt, military campaign to Palestine, trading with Syria buiding activities in Bubastis Bastet temple, hypostyle hall with Hathor pillars, forecourt with reliefs, Atum temple, at Memphis Bastet shrine, at Atfih Isis temple, at el-Hibe Sheshonq temple, at Abydos cartouche on Tutmosis III. gate double cartouche |
| Takelot I. 890 – 877 BC (13 years) 889 – 874 BC (15 years) throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-Re, Hedj-kheper-Re epithet: Mery-amun | Kapes = queen Osorkon II. = son Karomama II. or Karama = daughter | | not clearly documented, little information no cartouche |
| Sheshonq II. 877 – 875 BC (2 years) throne: Heqa-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re epithet: Mery-amun | Nesitanebetashru = queen Harsiese I. = son | | first high priest of Amun in Thebes 924 – 894 BC Maakheperre, later co-regent with his father Osorkon I. loss of Upper Egypt, used double cartouche recent research suggests that 3 pharaohs used the same name therefore they are now divided in: Sheshonq IIa – Heqa-kheper-Re Sheshonq IIb – Tut-kheper-Re Sheshonq IIc – Maa-kheper-Re burial in a chamber of Psusennes I. tomb with rich furnishings gold mask, falcon headed silver coffin various pectorals, silver saw used for mummification preparation, canoptic jars & amulets |
| Osorkon II. 879 – 851 BC (28 years) 874 – 850 BC (24 years) 875 – 837 BC (38 years) 881 – 852 BC (29 years) throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-amun epithet: Mery-amun | Isetemkheb IV. or Isetemakhbit = 1 st queen Djedmutesankh or Djedmutiues = 2 nd queen Karomama II. or Karama = 3 rd queen & sister Takelot II. = son Namilt II. = son with 2 nd queen & Amun high priest in total 3 sons & 3 daughters | | co-regent for 6 years with his father Takelot I. supported Palestine & Syria against their fight with Assyria during his reign Harsiese proclaimed himself king in Thebes and ruled for 10 years threatening Lower Egypt, died shortly after battle of Qarqar double cartouche Abydos tomb V in Amun temple complex, also Harnakht buried here |

Third Interim Period

22nd Dynasty 945 – 715 BC in Tanis & Bubastis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| Sheshonq III. 863 – 825 BC (38 years) 825 – 773 BC (52 years) 837 – 798 BC (39 years) birth: Sheshonq-meri-amun- netjer-heqa-iunu throne: User-maat-Re Setep- en-Re Horus: Ka-nekhet-meri-maat epithet: Mery-amun | Tadibastet I. = 1 st queen Tentamenipet = 2 nd queen Djedbastetiuesankh = 3 rd queen Bakennefi = son & governor of Athribis & Heliopolis Pashedbastet = son & general in Upper Egypt Pami = son & Amun high priest in Tanis Takelot I. governor of Busiris Padebehenbastet = son & Amun high priest in Tanis Ankhesensheshonq = daughter | Nespaqashuti - vizier | slow contraction of royal power in Lower Egypt only few monuments in Lower Egypt double cartouche Tanis tomb no 5 |
| Sheshonq IV. or IIIa 825 – 813 BC (12 years) 798 – 785 BC (13 years) | | | uncertain ruler |
| Pami 825 – 816 BC (9 years) 813 – 804 BC (9 years) 773 – 767 BC (6 years) 785 – 774 BC (11 years) birth: Pami throne: User-maat-Re Setep- en-amun also called Pimay or Pamai | no known queen Sheshonq V. = son | | slow contraction of royal power in Lower Egypt towards end of his reign drought and hunger period double cartouche possible burial in Tanis tomb II |
| Sheshonq V. 816 – 779 BC (37 years) 804 – 767 BC (37 years) 767 - 730 BC (37 years) 774 – 736 BC (38 years) throne: Aa-kheper-Re | Tadibastet II. = queen Osorkon IV. = son | | ruled parallel with Osorkon III. & Takelot III. & Ini Amun high priest in Thebes was Takelot Towards end of his rule Tefnakhte in Sais ruler slow contraction of royal power in Lower Egypt after 1 st sed festivities major building activity in Tanis double cartouche |
| Pedubastis II. 756 – 732 BC (24 years) 768 – 732 BC (26 years) | no known queen | | |
| Osorkon IV. 730 – 715 BC (15 years) 732 – 722 BC (10 years) throne: Aa-kheper-Re Setep- en-amun | no known queen no known queen | | during his time 4 parallel rulers in Egypt 23 rd dynasty Iuput II. & Sheshonq VI. 24 th dynasty Tefnakhte & Bakenreuf , 25 th dynasty Piankhi & Shabaka double cartouche he & Iuput II. had to submit to the Nubian invader Piankhi |

Third Interim Period

High Priests at Thebes during 22nd Dynasty

| High Priest, Period, Names | Family | God's wife of Amun | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iupet 944 – 924 BC (20 years) | | | son of Scheschonq I. other titles general, army head & later head of Upper Egypt documented on relief in Karnak & stela in Silsila, cenotaph in Abydos |
| Sheshonq II. 924 – 894 BC (30 years) Maat-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re | Nesitanebetashru = wife Harsiese I. = son | | son of Osorkon I. nominated high priest by his father after his half brother Iupet I. died became pharaoh after 894 BC |
| Iuwelot 894 – 884 BC (10 years) | Pedimut II. = son in law | | son of Osorkon I. & half brother of Sheshonq II. |
| Smendes III. 884 – 874 BC (10 years) also: Nesibanebdjedet III. | | Karomama Meritmut 870- 840 BC daughter of Harsiese I. ? | son of Osorkon I. & brother of Iuwelot |
| Harsiese I. 870 – 860 BC (10 years) 874 – 860 BC (14 years) 870 – 850 BC (20 years) throne: Hedj-kheper-Re Setep-en-amun | Sheshonq II. & Nesitanebetashru parents Karomama Meritmut = daughter ??? = son | Karomama Meritmut 870- 840 BC daughter of Harsiese I. ? | broke the rule that the position of Amun high priest in Thebes could not be passed down from father to son, proclaimed himself king in Thebes in competition to Osorkon II. in Lower Egypt hoping to become independent from Libyan rule in Tanis, also nominates his son to Amun high priest, uses double cartouche buried outside small temple at Medinet Habu, usurped sarcophagus of queen Henutmire daughter of Ramses II. |
| ??? 860 – 855 BC (5 years) | | | <i>unknown high priest son of Harsiese I.</i> |
| Namilt II. 855 – 845 BC (10 years) | Takelot I. = son | | son of Osorkon II. |
| Takelot (I.) 845 – 840 BC (5 years) | | | son of Namilt II. |
| Osorkon III. 840 – 835 BC (5 years) | | | son of Takelot II. ongoing military conflicts with Harsiese II. returned to Theben 825 after 10 year absence |
| Harsiese II. 835 – 800 BC (35 years) | | | |
| Takelot (II.) 800 – 775 BC (25 years) | | | Taschacheper = god's wif of Amun |
| ??? 775 – 765 BC (10 years) | | | <i>unknown high priest</i> |
| Takelot III. 765 – 754 BC (11 years) | | | later became king of 23 rd dynasty |
| ??? 754 -704 BC (50 years) | | Schepenuwet I. Chenemetibimen 754-714 BC daughter Osorkon III. Amenirdis I. Khatneferumut 740-700 BC daughter of Kaschta | <i>either 2 unknown high priests or no nominations</i> |
| Haremachet 704 – 660 BC (44 years) | Harchebi = son | Amenirdis I. Khatneferumut 740-700 BC daughter of Kaschta Shepenwepet II. Henutneferumut 710-650 BC daughter of Piankhi | son of Shabaka |
| Harchebi 660 – 644 BC (16 years) | | Shepenwepet II. Henutneferumut 710-650 BC daughter of Piankhi Amenirdis II. 670-640 BC daughter of Taharqa | son of Haremachet |
| ??? 644 – 595 BC (54 years) | | Amenirdis II. 670-640 BC daughter of Taharqa Nitokris I. Nebetneferumut 656-586 BC daughter of Amasis | <i>either 2 unknown high priests or no nominations</i> |
| Ankhnes Neferibre 595 – 560 BC (35 years) Heqatneferumut | | Nitokris I. Nebetneferumut 656-586 BC daughter of Amasis high priestess & also god's wife 595-525 BC | |
| Nitokris II. 560 – 550 BC (10 years) | | Ankhnes Neferibre 595-525 BC | daughter of Psamtik I. |

Third Interim Period

22nd Dynasty 945 – 715 BC in Thebes

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| Takelot II. 851 – 830 BC (21 years) 837 – 813 BC (24 years) 841 – 816 BC (25 years) 850 – 825 BC (25 years) 856 – 831 BC (24 Years) throne: Hedj-kheper-Re Setep-en-Re epithet: Mery-amun | Karomama-Merimut II. = queen Osorkon III. = son & Amun high priest Pedibastet = son | | co-regent for 5 years with his father Osorkon II. in parallel rule to Sheshonq III. who tolerated his rule in Thebes area as he accepted Lower Egypt rule slow contraction of royal power in Lower Egypt regular confrontations with Petubastis I. ruling in Herakleopolis Middle Egypt and third contestant of power at the time in Egypt double cartouche |
| Iuput I. 830 – 829 BC (1 year) 804 – 803 BC (1 year) | | | unimportant local ruler in Thebes little information available as he only ruled for a short period of time |
| Osorkon III. 825 – 797 BC (28 years) 813 – 785 BC (28 years) 790 – 762 BC (28 years) 787 – 759 BC (28 years) throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-amun | Karatjat = 1 st queen Tentsai = 2 nd queen Rudamun I. = son with 2 nd queen Takelot III. = son 2 nd queen & high priest Shepenwepet I. or Shepenupet = daughter with 1 st queen & god's wife of Amun | | ruling period documented on nilometers in Karnak rule parallel to Sheshonq III. ruling in Tanis / Bubastis nevertheless he controlled via co-operating local rulers certain delta areas such as Mendes & Sais extreme Nile flood recorded during his reign which flooded all temples |
| Takelot III. 762 – 754 BC (8 years) 764 – 757 BC (7 years) 767 – 755 BC (12 years) throne: User-maat-Re | no known queen Djedptahiuiefankh = son & 2 nd Amun priest Osorkon = son & Amun high priest Irbastetudjatjau = daughter & married vizier Diisetnesit = daughter & married vizier Tensai = daughter | | at first Herishef high priest at Osiris temple in Herakleopolis, governor of the south, head of per-sekhekheperre domain of Osorkon I. followed by Amun high priest in Thebes, later co-regent for 5 years with his father Osorkon III. various competing rulers: in Middle Egypt at Hermopolis Namilt III. & at Herakleopolis Peftjauabastet & at Thebes Piankhi declares his sister Amenirdis I. as god's wife of Amun |

23rd Dynasty 818 - 715 BC at Leontopolis

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|----------------------|---|
| Pedibastet I. 813 – 793 BC (20 years) 856 – 831 BC (25 years) 830 – 805 BC (25 years) 818 – 793 BC (25 years) throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-amun epithet: Mery-amun old name: Petubastis also Pedubast, Padibastet | no known queen | Pentiefankh = vizier | rebel ruler seized Thebes from his father Takelot II. and ruled in Tanis & Bubastis recovered Thebes and proclaimed himself king counter part of his father Takelot II. & Sheshonq III. & Osorkon |
| Sheshonq IV. 793 – 787 BC (10 years) 831 – 825 BC (6 years) 800 – 790 BC (10 years) throne: User-maat-Re Mery-amun | | | uncertain ruler |
| Rudamun I. 757 – 754 BC (3 years) 755 – 735 BC (20 years) birth: Mery-amun Rud-amun throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-amun | Tentsai = queen & mother Irbastetudjanefu = daughter & wife of Padefjtjauemaubastet Herakleopolis governor | | some building activities in Karnak Oasiris temple & Medinet Habu |
| Iuput II. 754 – 715 BC (39 years) 753 – 730 BC (17 years) 756 – 725 BC (31 years) throne: User-maat-Re Setep-en-amun epithet: Mery-amun Si-bastet | no known queen Padiiset = son | | first together with Osorkon IV. ally of Tefnakte in Sais against Piankhi , but finally he had to submit to Piankhi based in Leontopolis |

Third Interim Period

| 23 rd Dynasty at Herakleopolis | | | |
|---|----------------|--|--|
| Pedubaste 828 – 803 BC (25 years) | | | |
| Osorkon IV. 777 – 749 BC (28 years) 732 – 722 BC (10 years) | | | |
| Ini 754 – 749 BC (5 years) 747 – 742 BC (5 years) 742 – 737 BC (5 years) birth: Sa-Ra-lini throne: Men-kheper-Re Horus: Sema-tawy nebti: Mesi-hemut gold: Sasha-qenu | no known queen | | little information available documented in graffito on roof of Month temple in Karnak & on bricks in Elephantine assumed he followed Rudamun |
| Peftjauabastet 749 – 727 BC (22 years) 740 – 725 BC (15 years) throne: Neferkare also called Peftjauawybast Pajeftjauemauibastet | no known queen | | parallel rule |
| Sheshonq VI. 727 – 715 BC | | | <i>existence uncertain</i> |
| Nimlot | | | <i>parallel rule at Hermopolis</i> |

| 23 rd Dynasty local Libu rulers in western delta | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Inamunnifnebu 805 – 795 BC (10 years) | | | |
| <i>Name ??</i> 795 – 780 BC (15 years) | | | |
| Niumateped 780 – 755 BC (25 years) | | | |
| Tiaru 763 – 750 BC (8 years) | | | parallel rule ? |
| Ker 755 – 750 BC (5 years) | | | |
| Rudamon 750 – 745 BC (5 years) | | | |
| Ankhor 745 – 736 BC (9 years) | | | |
| Tefnakht 736 – 732 BC (4 years) | | | |

| 24 th Dynasty 727 - 715 BC in Sais | | | |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Tefnakhte 727 – 720 BC (7 years) 740 – 719 BC (21 years) throne: Shepses-Re also called Tefchante | no known queen Bakenrenef = son | | local ruler in Sais became founder of 24 th dynasty after coalition with northern kings Osorkon IV. & Iuput II. & Sheshonq also supported by Namiit of Hermopolis, he extended his territory to control the delta until Memphis becoming more powerful than the pharaoh, but lost out to Kushite ruler Piankhi , after Piankhi went back to Naqata Tefnakhte declared himself king, double cartouche |
| Bakenrenef 720 – 715 BC (5 years) 719 – 714 BC (5 years) birth: Bak-en-renef throne: Wah-ka-Re old: Bocchris, Bokchoris | no known queen | | name on scarabaeus & stela collected legal texts but did not draft own laws coalition of northern kings double cartouche |

Third Interim Period

| 25 th Dynasty 747 - 656 BC Nubian Kushite Rule | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Alara 780 – 760 BC (20 years) 770 – 750 BC (20 years) birth: ja | Kasaqa = queen Tabiry = daughter | | Nubian ruler, not documented as ruler in Egypt & not part of 25 th dynasty see as the founder of the new Nubian kingdom did not use the typical Egyptian royal titles assumed burial in el-Kurru in Nubia today Sudan |
| Kashta 760 – 747 BC (13 years) 750 – 746 BC (4 years) birth: Kashta throne: Maat-Re | Pabatma = 1 st queen & sister unknown = 2 nd queen Piankhi = son with 2 nd queen Shabaka = son Pekartror = son & general Amenirdis I. = daughter with 1 st queen & god's wife of Amun Peksater = daughter with 1 st queen Abar = daughter with 2 nd queen Khensa = daughter | | king of Nubia in Naqata, first in Egypt documented ruler conquered Lower Nubia & Upper Egypt to Aswan stela in Chnum temple in Elephantine close religious ties to Egyptian culture assumed burial in el-Kurru in Nubia today Sudan |
| Piankhi 747 – 716 BC (31 years) birth: Piankhi, Piye, Mery-amun-piankhi throne: Men-kheper-Re, User-maat-Re, Se-nefer-Re Horus: Sema-tawy, Sehetep-tawyfi, Ka-tawyfi, Khai-em-waset nebti: Mesi-hemut, Heqa-kemet gold: Sasha-qenu also: Piankhy, Piye, Piye | Tabiry = 1 st queen Abar = 2 nd queen & half sister Khensa = 3 rd queen & sister Peksater or Pekereslo = 4 th queen & sister Neferukakashta = 5 th queen Taharqa = son with 2 nd queen Shebitku = son Shepenwepet II. = daughter & god's wife of Amun Qalhata = daughter Tabekenamun = daughter & wife Taharqa Naqaraye = daughter & wife Taharqa Tekahatamani = daughter & wife Taharqa Arty = daughter & wife of Shebitku | Pawerem = general Rumersekeni = general | from his many titles one can see the full adoption of Egyptian culture & determination to rule after controlling Thebes and being the de facto ruler of all Egypt he was challenged by Tefnakhte who was eager to extend his territory further south supported by Osorkon IV. & Iuput II. & Sheshonq & Namilt of Hermopolis, Piankhi's generals had to besiege Pajeftjauemaubastet in Herakleopolis & Namilt in Hermopolis to get control, thereafter Persekhemkheperre, Meidum & Itjawy gave up and only Memphis had to be taken in battle, so Iuput II. in Leontopolis, Iukanesh in Sebennytos, Padiiset in Athribis/Heliopolis, Osorkon IV. in Tanis/Bubastis all surrendered, followed by Tefnakhte resulting in unification of Upper & Lower Egypt again in year 20 of Piankhi's rule, but he lived in Naqata today Sudan all this is documented on the important victory stela found in Amun temple in Naqata on the 4 th cataract Gebel Barkal today in Cairo Museum, grey granite 1.8m high, 1.84m wide & 46cm thick, text with 159 lines on all 4 sides is one of the most important documents of this period written in less formal style giving a good insight burial site el-Kurru today Sudan, small steep pyramid, his horses were buried nearby |
| Shabaka 716 – 702 BC (14 years) birth: Sha-ba-ka throne: Nefer-ka-Re Horus: Sebeq-tawy nebti: Sebeq-tawy gold: Sebeq-tawy old: Sabakos | Qalhata = queen Tanutamun = son Haremakheth = son & Amun high priest Tanwetamani = daughter & wife of Mesbet | | brother of Piankhi , first Kushite ruler over entire Egypt after he conquered & killed Bakenrenef moved to Memphis and adopted the full pharaoh attire, titles & cartouche names, his throne name Neferkare is the same as used by Pepi II. & Neferkare & Ramesses IX. many smaller building activities in Bubastis, Athribis, Sais, Memphis, Saqqara, Bahariyya, Abydos tomb & cenotaph for one daughter, Dendera, Medamud, Medinet Habu, Karnak, Luxor, Wadi Hammamat, Esna, Elephantine & in Sudan in Kawa & Dongola only their burial site remained Nubian, burial site el-Kurru, small steep pyramid plus horse burial |
| Shebitku 702 – 690 BC (12 years) birth: Shebitko throne: Djed-kau-Re, Djed-ka-Re Horus: Djed-khau also: Schabataka, Sebitko | Arty = 1 st queen & sister Qalhat = 2 nd queen | | only documented on Nilometer in Karnak & on stela of governor Patjenfi of Pharaibothos building activities in Karnak chapel at holy lake & extension of Osiris chapel, in Memphis & Saqqara lost a battle in Palestine against Assyria burial site el-Kurru in Sudan, small steep pyramid tomb no 18 |
| Taharqa 690 – 664 BC (26 years) birth: Taharqa throne: Nefer-tem-khure, Khu-nefer-tem-Re Horus: Qai-khau nebti: Qai-khau gold: Khuitawy | Atakhebasken = 1 st queen Tabekenamun = 2 nd queen & sister Naparaye = 3 rd queen & sister Tekahatamani = 4 th queen & sister Nisuonuris = son Nesshutefnut = son Atlanersa = son & king of Naqata Amenirdis II. = daughter Jeturow = daughter & wife Atlanersa Peltasen = daughter | | various military campaigns defending Egypt against Assyria ruler Asarhaddon 667/666 BC Assyrians under Assurbanipal conquered Egypt up to Thebes thereafter it is a time of ongoing local rebellions with many local leaders being captured and executed <u>building activities in Nubia:</u> at Naqata big Amun temple, colossal rock statues, at Sanam Amun Re temple, at Kawa completion of Tutankhamun temple plus new Amun temple with sphinxed procession alley, hypostyle hall & chapel, at Tabo temple on island Argo, at Semna East temple to worship Sesostris III. , at Buhen relief, columns & chapel at south temple, at Qasr Ibrahim temple, also at Gezira Dabarosa, Faras, Kalabsha, Philae, el-Kab, Hefat/Asfun Matana <u>building activities in Egypt:</u> at Karnak kiosk in front of 2 nd pylon, similar structures in north, south, east temple complex area, water collection structure, entrance Month temple, facade Harpre Rettau temple, east chapel on south wall of Month temple complex, Osiris chapel, gates in 2 nd & 10 th pylon, inscription on 6 th pylon, Taharqa chapel south area, gate at Mut temple, colonnades burial site now at Nuri in Sudan, small steep pyramid, 1,070 ushebtis figures found |

Third Interim Period

| 25 th Dynasty 747 - 656 BC Nubian Kushite Rule | | | |
|--|--|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Tanutamun 664 – 655 BC (9 years) birth: Tanot-amun throne: Ba-ka-Re Horus: Wah-merut also: Tantamani | Piankharty or Pijearti = 1 st queen Malaqaje = 2 nd queen ? | | possibly co-regent for short time with Taharqa , crowned at Naqata not in Thebes or Memphis gained short lived control again over Lower Egypt by killing Necho an Assyrian supporter in Sais 663 Assyrians attacked again and he had to withdraw to Nubia after lost battle Egypt was ruled de facto by Thebes mayor Montuemhat & Shepenupet II. god's wife of Amun but Tanutamun was still officially pharaoh until 656 burial site el-Kurri, small steep pyramid today totally removed, painted tomb chamber underneath |
| Assyrian Rulers | | | |
| Asarhaddon 680 – 669 BC (11 years) also: Assur-ahhe-iddina | Esara-ammāt = queen parents = Sanheribs & Naqia or Zakutu Assurbanipal = son Samas-sum-ukin = son Samas-metus-uballit = son Serua-eterat = daughter Assur-murkin-paleja = son Assur-etel-same-mubalissu = son plus 2 more daughters | | ruled in Egypt until 671 BC, anti Assyrian politics of 25 th dynasty Kushite rulers forced him to attack Egypt on various occasions between 671 to 668, first conquer delta area & Memphis |
| Assurbanipal 669 – 664 BC (5 years) also: Assur-bani-apli | Libali-sarrat = queen | | ruled in Egypt until 664 BC, after death of Asarhaddon he continued military campaigns and pushed Kushite rulers out of Egypt |

Late Period

| 26 th Dynasty 664 - 525 BC Saitic Rule | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Ameris 715 – 695 BC (20 years) | | | |
| Tefnakht 695 – 688 BC (7 years) | | | |
| Nebauba 688 – 672 BC (16 years) | | | |
| Nekau I. 672 – 664 BC (8 years) also called Nechos | Psamtik I. = son | | Assyrian governor in Memphis & Sais nominated by Asarhaddon killed in battle with last pharaoh of 25 th dynasty Tanutamun |
| Psamtik I. 664 – 610 BC (54 years) birth: Psammetikh throne: Wah-ib-Re Horus: Aha-ib old: Psammetichos also: Psammetichud, Psammetichos | Mehytenweskhet = queen Nitocris I. Shepenwepet III. = daughter Nekau II. = son | Shepenwepet II. = god's wife of Amun Nitocris I. Shepenwepet III. = god's wife of Amun | 664 BC nominated by Assurbanipal to unite the various smaller Assyrian rulers in the Nile delta, he assembled an army of Egyptians & Greek 663 BC declared himself king and independent from Assyrian rule 656 BC after death of Tanutamun he conquered Thebes from Kushite rule including some diplomatic negotiations, moved capital from Memphis to Sais, to protect borders he created 3 permanent garnisons in Daphnae, Marea, Elephantine he could stabilize the country and economy & culture blossomed after 500 years first the first time again 616 BC supported Assyrians against growing strength of Babylonians |
| Nekau II. 610 – 595 BC (15 years) birth: Nekau throne: Wehem-ib-Re Horus: Sia-ib also called Necho | Khedebneithirbinet I. = queen Psamtik II. = son | Nitocris I. Shepenwepet III. = god's wife of Amun | followed politics of his father & supported Assyrian King Assur Uballit II. against Babylon, 609 BC won battle of Megiddo against Babylon supporter Judaea King Josia , but once he returned to Egypt Assyria disintegrated & after 4 years Egyptian control of Phoenician Mediterranean ports was lost again for the first time built up a real navy & sea fleet with Phoenician & Greek sailors & circumvented Africa for the first time east to west between 596 – 594 BC started to built canal beteeewn Nile and Red Sea through Wadi Tumilat with high death toll of 100,000 reported, had to stop because of new battles with Babylon between 606 – 601 BC |
| Psamtik II. 595 – 589 BC (6 years) birth: Psammetikh throne: Nefer-ib-Re Horus: Menech-ib also: Psammetichud, | Takhuit = queen Wahibre = son Ankhneseferibre = daughter | Ankhneseferibre = god's wife of Amun Ahmose II. or Amasis = general | 592 BC preventive military campaign against Nubia upto 3 rd cataract, used Greek legion under command of Potasimto, Egyptian soldiers under command of Amasis destroyed Kushite monuments & those of his father Nekau II. & erased their names further expanded army and fleet died of an illness |
| Wahibre 589 – 570 BC (19 years) birth: Wah-ib-Re throne: Haa-ib-Re Horus: Wah-ib-Re nebti: Wah-ib-Re gold: Se-wadj-tawy also: Apries, Hophra | no known queen | Neshor = Elephantine commandant | followed a very aggressive expansion policy towards northeast after unsuccessful military campaigns in Palestine, Phoenicia, Cyprus & Libya tried also unsuccessfully to prevent Babylonian King Nebucadnezar II. from taking Jerusalem various unsuccessful military campaigns led to wide spread unhappiness in the army resulting in rebellions first in Elephantine & later 569 BC ended in a battle between the Greek legionaires & the Egyptian soldiers under Amasis, which the latter won & declared himself pharaoh using the name Ahmose II. 567 BC Wahibre tried again to take power but was beaten & killed by the mob |
| Ahmose II. 570 – 526 BC (44 years) birth: Ahmose, Jachmesi throne: Khnum-ib-Re Horus: Se-men-maat nebti: Sa-neith-seped-tawy gold: Setep-netjeru also: Amasis | Nakhtubasterau = 1 st queen Tentkheta or Takheta = 2 nd queen Ladike = 3 rd queen, Greek from Cyrene Psamtik III. = son with 2 nd queen & fleet commander | Pasherientaihet = vizier Padineith = vizier Ahmosezaneith = chief personal guard Wahibre = Viceroy of Nubia Psamtek Meryneith = head of fleet Udjahorresnet = doctor | military leader who used a raising unhappiness in the army to overthrow pharaoh Wahibre , the last of the great & powerful pharaohs 570 BC added Cyrus to Egyptian Empire 568 BC defended Egypt against Babylonian King Nebucadnezar II. & was able to stabilize politics by stopping any expansion, formed various alliances with King Kroisos of Lydia (541 BC conquered by Persians), Polycrates of Samos & Cyrene, Nabonid of Babylon (539 BC conquered by Persians), this led Egypt to good economic & cultural developments under his rule, declared Greek colony Naucratis to free trade zone giving him the ability to control all trade, his Greek friendliness was not positively seen in Egypt, various building activities in Sais extension Neith temple, Athribis Jentijety temple, Buto temple, Behbeit el-Hagar Isis temple, Memphis Isis temple, Mendes temple extension, Abydos reconstruction Jentimenu & Osiris temples, Siwa Amun temple, Elephantine extension Satet temple, other monuments Koptos, Karnak, Philae, Istabl Antar, Ain el-Muftella, Bahrija, Heliopolis |

Late Period

| 26 th Dynasty 664 - 525 BC Saitic Rule | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Psamtik III. 526 – 525 BC (6 months) birth: Psammetikh throne: Ankh-ka-en-Re also: Psammetichud | no known queen Amasis = son unknown daughter | | short reign, as he lost battle against Persian King Kambyses II. at Pelusion, besieged & took Memphis, after planned uprising in 523 BC Psamtik III. was asked to kill himself |
| 27 th Dynasty 525 - 401 BC First Persian Rule | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Kambyses II. 525 – 522 BC (3 years) Mestiure | Atossa I. = 1 st queen & half sister, died in Egypt during child birth Roxane = 2 nd queen & half sister Nitetis = 3 rd queen & Saitic princess no children | Aryandes = satrap in Egypt | 525 BC successful military campaign by besieging Memphis, also tried unsuccessfully to take control of Nubia Kambyses II. lived in Egypt for 3 years & died on his way back from Nubia |
| Padibastet III. 522 – 521 BC (1 year) Seheruibre also called Smerdis | | | usurper, short parallel rule ? |
| Dareios I. 521 – 485 BC (36 years) throne: Setutre Horus: Menechib also called Darius the Great | Atossa II. = 1 st queen & daughter Kyros II. Artystone = 2 nd queen & daughter Kyros II. Parmys = 3 rd queen & daughter of Bardiya Phaidime = 4 th queen & daughter of Otanes Phratagone = 5 th queen & niece unknown 6 th queen & daughter of Gobryas, married before he came to the throne Xeres I. = son with 1 st queen Achaimenes = son with 1 st queen Masistes = son with 1 st queen Hystaspes = son with 1 st queen Arsames = son with 2 nd queen Gobryas = son with 2 nd queen Ariomardos = son with 3 rd queen Abrokomas = son with 5 th queen Hyperantes = son with 5 th queen Artobarzanes = son with 6 th queen Arabignes = son with 6 th queen Arsamenes = son with 6 th queen | Aryandes = satrap in Egypt | ruled Egypt from Persia seen as the greatest Old Persian king after Kyros II. developed the arts & architecture founded Persepolis & buildings in Susa he was a great reformer Dareios I. was Kambyses II. personal military assistant & took over after his death 518 BC visited Egypt <u>also in Egypt building activities:</u> Ptah temple in Memphis, Nechet temple in el-Kab, temples in Busiris, Hibis, Qasr el-Ghueda, oasis Charga, other buildings in Karnak, Fayyum & Sais, termination of 84 km long canal from Nile via Wadi Tumilat to Red Sea which was started under Nekau II. |
| Psamtik IV. 485 BC (few months) also called Psammetich, Psammetichud | Inaros = son | | short interim pharaoh from Diospolis Parva who tried to regain independence from Persian rule but ultimately failed |
| Xerxes I. 485 – 465 BC (20 years) also called Xerxes the Great | Amestis = queen Artaxerxes I. = son | | regained full control from Psamtik III. ruled Egypt from Persia unsuccessful trying to conquer Greece |
| Artabanus 465 – 464 BC (1 year) also called the Hyrcanian | | | |
| Artaxerxes I. 464 – 424 BC (40 years) also called "Long hand" | no known queen Xerxes II. = son Dareios II. = son with harem girl | | ruled Egypt from Persia soon after his crowning Egyptians started uprising under leadership of Libyan Inaros & with help of Greek fleet they besieged Persian satrap in Memphis, but were defeated by Persian general Megabyzos in 456 BC in battle at Papremis |
| Inaros 463 – 456 BC (7 years) | | Amyrtaios of Sais supporting Inaros | parallel ruler of Libyan descent who challenged Artaxerxes I. Persian rule in Egypt son of Psamtik VI. 463 BC started from Marea fort his attack on Persian satrap Achaimenes at Papremis which was followed by 460 BC uprising resulting in full control over Lower Egypt except Memphis, Greek fleet supported them & besieged Memphis for years unsuccessfully, only in 456 BC Persians attacked under Megabyzos and won, they dried up the Nile arm where the Greek fleet was anchored so that Greek gave up by burning their own ships |

Late Period

| 27 th Dynasty 525 - 401 BC First Persian Rule | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Xerxes II. 424 BC (6 weeks only) | no known queen | | fighting for the throne murdered by his half brother Sogdianos in his sleep possibly also 3 kings at the same time until Dareios II. won |
| Sogdianos 423 BC (6 months) | | | fighting for the throne captured by his half brother Dareios II. & executed for the murder of Xerxes II. possibly also 3 kings at the same time until Dareios II. won |
| Dareios II. 423 – 404 BC (19 years) also called Ochos, Nothos, Darius | Parysatis = queen Artaxerxes II. = son Kyros the younger = son Artostes = son Parysatis had 13 children | Arshama II. = satrap in Egypt | ruled Egypt from Persia shortly after his crowning successful uprising in Sais with Greek support 412 BC Egypt became semi autonomous & later independent again |
| Artaxerxes II. 404 – 401 BC (3 years) | Stateira = queen | | ruled Egypt from Persia still recognized in Upper Egypt as pharaoh until 402 BC |
| 28 th Dynasty 404/01 - 399 BC | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Amyrtaios 404 – 399 BC (5 years) throne: Amun-ir-di-su also called Psamtik V. | no known queen | | descendent of Saite kings of 26 th dynasty, started to control west delta at first only recognized in Lower Egypt & from 400 BC also in Upper Egypt conquered Persians & expelled them from Egypt |
| 29 th Dynasty 399 - 380 BC Mendes Rule | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Nepherites I. 399 – 393 BC (6 years) throne: Ba-en-Re also called Nefarud | no known queen Psammuthis = son Muthis = son ? | | co-regent with Amyrtaios for short period, forced change of rule & killed Amyrtaios resided either in Sais or Mendes, supported Sparta in it's war against Persia some building activity in Memphis, Mendes, Buto, Karnak, Achmin, Sohag, Saqqara burial in Mendes |
| Muthis 393 BC (few months) | no known queen | | short competitive rule with Hakoris |
| Psammuthis 393 – 392 BC (1 year) birth: Pasherienmut throne: User-Re-setep-en-ptah Horus: Aa-pheti-mar-sepu | no known queen | | short competitive rule with Hakoris |
| Hakoris 393 – 380 BC (13 years) birth: Hakoris throne: Ib-maat-Re Horus: Khen-em-maat-Re also: Hakor, Achoris, Akoris | no known queen Nepherites II. = son | | most important ruler of this dynasty, family link to Nepherites I. during his rule Egypt played an important role in east Mediterranean anti Persian politics focused on independence 398 BC important alliance with Athens, also recruited Greek legions under Chabrias also expanded fleet & defended Egypt against renewed Persian attack |
| Nepherites II. 380 BC (4 months) also called Nefarud | no known queen | Nektanebos I. = general | disposed by his general Nektanebos I. who started 30th dynasty |
| 30 th Dynasty 380 - 342 BC | | | |
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| Nektanebos I. 380 – 362 BC (18 years) throne: Kheper-ka-Re also called Nakhtnebef | Udjashu = queen Ptolemais = queen ? Teos = son Tjahapimu = son & general | Djedhor = father | general from Sebennytos 373 BC successful defence against renewed Persian invasion |
| Teos 362 – 360 BC (2 years) throne: Iri-maat-en-Re also called Djedhor , Tachos, Teos of Egypt | no known queen Khedebneithirbinet II. = daughter | | co-regent for 2 years with his father Nektanebos I. already before he took over he financed King Agessilaos of Sparta 360 BC with weakened Persian rule he regained Palestine & Syria with help of Greek during his absence his brother & general Tjahapimu was put in charge who declared his son Nektanebos II. as new pharaoh, Teos found refuge in Persia |

Late Period

30th Dynasty 380 - 342 BC

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Nektanebos II. 360 – 342 BC (18 years) throne: Senedjem-ib-Re also called Nektanebis, Nakhthorheb, Nekhtharehbo | Khedebneithirbinet II. = queen Tjahapimu = father Teos = uncle | | last native Egyptian pharaoh, with Greek help he eliminated competitive Mendes ruler, for 10 years he could rule unchallenged by Persians 350 BC first attack by Artaxerxes III. was successfully defended nevertheless from 343 BC step by step Persians took control of Egypt again enormous building activity in Bubastis temple extension, “magical” naos, Bastet & Harsaphes shrines, royal statues, in Horbei temple, in Bilbeis temple, in Sebennytos Onuris-Schu temple & naos, in Behbet el-Hagar Isis temple & sphinx, in Alexandria 2 obelisks, in el Charga Hibis temple renovation, in Siwa temple, in Heliopolis altar & statues, in Memphis temple & lion figures, in Saqqara serapeum stelae, in Herakleopolis shrine, in Abusir temple for Ptah, Sokar & Osiris, in Hermopolis Thot shrine, Abydos 2 naos (also prohibited all quarry work on holy mountain), in Koptos obelisk, gate & statue, in Karnak Month temple, propylon, small Amun temple, gate, restoration of Chnum temple, mut temple, el-Kab restorations & temple perimeter wall, in Armant temple & burial of Buchis bull, in Edfu naos & land grants, in Elephantine Chnum temple & naos, plus other monuments at Athribis, Pithom, Qantir, el-Tawila, Saft el-Hanneh, inscriptions in Tura, Masura, Wadi Hammamat |

31st Dynasty 342 – 336/35 BC Second Persian Rule

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|---|---|-------------|--|
| Artaxerxes III. 342 – 338 BC (4 years) also called Ochus, Ochus | no known queen Artaxerxes IV. = son | | after 59 years of independence again Persian Rule minted coins showing him as pharaoh poisoned by general Bagoas |
| Artaxerxes IV. 338 – 336 BC (2 years) also called Arses | no known queen | | put in power by Bagoas, but later poisoned as well only controlled Lower Egypt during his rule |
| Chababash 338/37 – 336/35 BC (2 years) throne: Senen-setep-en-ptah also called Chabbash, Chabash | no known queen | | leader of Nubian revolt, competing rule in Egypt |
| Dareios III. 336 – 332 BC (4 years) also called Kodomannos, Darius Codomannus | no known queen | | last Achemid dynasty ruler, disposed of Bagoas suppressed a new revolt in Egypt his satrap Mazakes left Egypt to Alexander the Great without fight |

Greek Period

Greek Rule 332 - 306 BC

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Alexander the Great 332 - 323 BC (9 years) Meryamun Setepenre | Roxane = 1 st queen & daughter of Bactrian King Oxyartes Stateira = 2 nd queen & daughter of Persian King Darius III. Parysatis = 3 rd queen & daughter of Persian King Artaxerxes III. Barsine = 4 th queen & great granddaughter of Persian King Artaxerxes II. Alexander IV. = son with 1 st queen Hercules = son with ?? queen | | 323 BC Alexander IV. murdered Stateira 2 nd queen of father Alexander the Great 323 BC Alexander the Great died and the empire was divided Ptolemaios Egyptian satrap (governor) from 323 BC |
| Philippos Arridaios 323 - 317 BC (6 years) Meryamun Setepenre also called Philip Arrhidaeus | Eurydice = queen | | half brother of Alexander , possibly mentally disturbed, murdered by Olympias 317 BC Eurydice was forced to commit suicide by her mother in law Olympias Ptolemaios I. satrap of Egypt 323 – 306 BC |
| Alexander IV. 317 - 310 BC (11 years) Haibre Setepenamun also called Aigos | no known queen | | 315 BC Olympias was executed Alexander IV. was executed together with mother Roxane & half brother Hercules by Kassandros Ptolemaios I. satrap of Egypt 323 – 306 BC |
| Interregnum 310 – 306 BC | | | |

Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic Rule 306 - 30 BC

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ptolemaios I. Soter 305 – 283 BC (20 years) Meryamun Setepenre | Thais = 1 st queen Berenice I. = 2 nd queen Eurydice = 3 rd queen Artakama = 4 th queen Ptolemaios I. = son with 2 nd queen Arsinoe II. = daughter with 2 nd queen Philotera = son/daughter? | Berenice I. was previously married to Macedonian King Philip & had a son Magas who later became king of Cyrenaica (Libya) 300-250 BC | 323 BC death of Alexander the Great 323-306 BC Ptolemaios Egyptian satrap (governor) 312 BC Seleucus killed Perdikkas, who was put in overall charge by Alexander 306 BC Antigonos tried to invade Egypt & Ptolemaios I. declared himself king 285 BC Ptolemaios I. abdicated 283 BC Ptolemaios I. died built famous Alexandria bibliotec |
| Ptolemaios II. Philadelphos 285 – 246 BC (39 years) Userkaenre Meryamun | Arsinoe I. = 1 st queen 284-274 Arsinoe II. = 2 nd queen & sister & 2x widow of Ptolemaios Ceraunus & Lysimachus, queen 277-270 Ptolemaios III. = son with 1 st queen Lysimachus = son with 1 st queen Berenice Phernopherus = daughter with 1 st queen, married Syrian King Antiochos II. | Alexander the Great general Lysimachus of Thrace father Arsinoe I. Arsinoe I. was later banished from court for treason, thereafter Ptolemaios II. married his sister Arsinoe II. who was deified on her death as daughter of Amun & Geb | 285-283 BC co-regent with Ptolemaios I. Soter from 283 BC sole ruler in Egypt first & second war with Syria battles in Greece & Aegaen Sea extended empire built famous light tower of Alexandria port |
| Ptolemaios III. Euergetes I. 246 – 221 BC (25 years) luaennetjeruisenui Sekhemankhre Setepamun | Berenice II. = queen & daughter of Cyrenaican King Magas (son Berenice I.), queen 244-221 Ptolemaios IV. = son Alexander = son Magas = son Arsinoe III. = daughter Berenice = daughter | | 248-246 BC king of Cyrenaica (Libya) from 246 BC ruler in Egypt third war with Syria led to biggest extent of Ptolemy empire excellent ruler of an extended empire from Syria to Libya and south including Nubia nevertheless some internal uprising Berenice was a keen rider & breeding her own horses and rode into battle alongside her husband |
| Ptolemaios IV. Philopater 221 – 204 BC (17 years) luaennetjeruimenkhui Setepptah Userkare= | Arsinoe III. = queen & sister, 220-204 Ptolemaios V. = son | Agathoclea = mistress with one royal child born, who later poisoned both pharaoh & queen | after death of his father Ptolemaios III. murdered his mother Berenice II. & his brother Magas Ptolemaios V. was the first incestrious child of this dynasty (by brother & sister) won battle of Raphia against Antiochos III. |
| Ptolemaios V. Epiphanes 204 – 180 BC (24 years) luaennetjeruirujit Setepptah Userkare | Cleopatra I. = queen & daughter of Syrian King Antiochos III. Ptolemaios VI. = son Ptolemaios VIII. = son Cleopatra II. = daughter | | after poisoning of his parents took throne at young age of 6 years under guardianship of Agathoclea & her brother Agathocles which were so unpopular that they were lynched by a mob taking revenge for the murder of the pharaoh & queen Ptolemaios V. was then crowned at Memphis at the age of 12 194 BC he married 10 year old Cleopatra I. during his reign the Ptolemy land possessions in Europe, Syria & Asia Minor were lost Ptolemaios V. was poisoned by his generals famous Rosetta Stone was created during his rule |
| Harwenenefer 206 – 200 BC (6 years) also called Hugronaphor, Horwennofer | no known queen Ankwennefer = son | | competitive king in Upper Egypt supported by Amun hig priests during rule of Ptolemaios V. Epiphanes |
| Ankhwennefer 200 – 186 BC (14 years) also called Ankhmakis | no known queen | | succeeded his father as competitive king in Upper Egypt during rule of Ptolemaios V. Epiphanes after loosing battle against Komanos he was captured and executed |

Ptolemaic Period

| Ptolemaic Rule 306 - 30 BC | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| <p><i>first rule</i> Ptolemaios VI. Philometor 180 – 164 BC (16 years) <i>ruled again 163–145 BC (18 years)</i> luaennetjeruiperui Setepenptah Khepriiri Maatenamunre</p> | <p>Cleopatra II. = queen & sister 173-164 Ptolemaios VII. Neos Philopator = son Ptolemaios Eupator = son Cleopatra III. = daughter Cleopatra Thea = daughter</p> | | <p>took over rule from his poisoned father at the age of 5 his mother Cleopatra I. was guardian & co-regent for 4 years until her death 176 BC thereafter 9 year old Ptolemaios VI. came under control of eunuch Eulaeus & ex-slave & palace accountant Lenaeus 176 BC they decreed marriage with Cleopatra II. they also declared royal triumvirate of Ptolemaios VI. & Ptolemaios VII. & Cleopatra III. Eulaeus & Lenaeus then provoked 6th Syrian war (170-168) with Antiochus IV invading Egypt & capturing Ptolemaios VI. 168 BC Antiochus IV. proclaimed himself pharaoh, but was ordered by Roman Senate to withdraw 164 BC Ptolemaios VI. spent short while in exile in Rome rule shortly interrupted by Ptolemaios VIII. Euergetes II. who took over again 20 years later</p> |
| <p><i>first rule</i> Ptolemaios VIII. Euergetes II. 164 BC (1 year) <i>ruled again 145–131 BC (14 years)</i> <i>and again 127–116 BC (11 years)</i></p> | <p>Cleopatra II. = 1st queen & sister & widow of Ptolemaios VI. queen 164-127 Cleopatra III. = 2nd queen & stepdaughter 142-131 & 127-107 Ptolemaios IX. = son with 2nd queen Ptolemaios X. = son with 2nd queen Ptolemaios Memphites = son with 1st queen Cleopatra IV. = daughter with 2nd queen Cleopatra Selene = daughter w. 2nd queen Cleopatra Tryphaena = daughter 2nd queen</p> | | <p>164 BC replaced Ptolemaios VI. for a short period Ptolemaios VIII. was obese and nicknamed “physon” meaning pot belly, he was a cruel & vindictive ruler and the mob rose against him, so he left Egypt for Cyprus and to become King of Libya (163-145) taking Cleopatra III. & their 2 sons & 3 daughters along</p> |
| <p><i>second rule after 180–164 BC</i> Ptolemaios VI. Philometor 163 – 145 BC (18 years)</p> | <p><i>see details above</i></p> | | <p>Ptolemaios Eupator his son acts as co-regent until he dies in 152 BC Ptolemaios VI. died in battle in Syria at Oinoparas started to built temple on Philae island</p> |
| <p>Ptolemaios VII. Neos Philopator 145 BC</p> | | | <p>proclaimed co-regent by his father Ptolemaios VI. later ruled under regency of his mother Cleopatra II. murdered by his uncle Ptolemaios VIII.</p> |
| <p><i>second rule after 164 BC</i> Ptolemaios VIII. Euergetes II. 145 – 131 BC (14 years) <i>ruled again 127–116 BC (11 years)</i></p> | <p><i>see details above</i></p> | | <p>131 BC revolt by Cleopatra II. to become sole ruler (131-127)</p> |
| <p>Cleopatra II. ♂ 131 – 127 BC (4 years)</p> | | | <p>was married to her two brothers Ptolemaios VI. & VIII. already in 170-164 BC co-regent with Ptolemaios VI. after Ptolemaios VIII. married daughter of Cleopatra II. it came to unrest proclaimed king by Cleopatra II. but soon killed by Ptolemaios VIII.</p> |
| <p>Ptolemaios Memphites 131 BC (few months)</p> | | | |
| <p><i>third rule after 145–131 BC</i> Ptolemaios VIII. Euergetes II. 127 – 116 BC (29 years)</p> | <p><i>see details above</i></p> | | <p>130 BC returned to Egypt to marry widowed Cleopatra II. and take over rule Cleopatra III. was first Ptolemaic queen to become living example of goddess Isis</p> |
| <p>Harsiese 131 – 130 BC (1 year)</p> | | | <p>short competitive rule with Ptolemaios VIII. last Egyptian ruler who used name cartouche</p> |
| <p><i>first rule</i> Ptolemaios IX. Soter II. 116 – 110 BC (6 years) <i>ruled again 109–107 BC (2 years)</i> <i>and again 88–81 BC (7 years)</i></p> | <p>Cleopatra IV. = 1st queen 116-115, short marriage pushed out by Cleopatra III. Cleopatra Selene = 2nd queen Ptolemaios XII. = son out of wedlock Cleopatra V. = daughter with ?? queen Berenice III. = daughter with 1st queen</p> | | <p>Cleopatra III. co-regent for 6 years with under age son Ptolemaios IX. (116-110BC) Cleopatra II. also co-regent with Cleopatra III.</p> |

Ptolemaic Period

| Ptolemaic Rule 306 - 30 BC | | | |
|--|--|-------------|---|
| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
| <i>first rule</i> Ptolemaios X. Alexander I. 110 – 109 BC (1 year) <i>ruled again 107–88 BC (19 years)</i> | Berenice III. Cleopatra Philopator = queen, married already in 101 BC Ptolemaios XI. = son | | Cleopatra III. co-regent for 1 year with her son 109-107 BC he became king of Cyrenaica (Libya) |
| <i>second rule after 116–110 BC</i> Ptolemaios IX. Soter II. 109 – 107 BC (2 years) <i>ruled again 88–81 BC (7 years)</i> | <i>see details above</i> | | Cleopatra III. co-regent for 2 years with under age son Ptolemaios IX. (116-107BC) Cleopatra III. send him to Cyprus where he was king from 106-88 |
| <i>second rule after 110–109 BC</i> Ptolemaios X. Alexander I. 107 – 88 BC (19 years) | <i>see details above</i> | | Cleopatra III. co-regent for 6 years (107-101) interrupted rule of Ptolemaios IX. for 19 years who ruled again thereafter unhappy with his lush lifestyle Alexandria population chased him away opening the way for his brother Ptolemaios IX. to return to rule 101 BC Cleopatra III. murdered by her son Ptolemaios X. 101-88 BC sole ruler 88 BC died |
| <i>third rule after 109–107 BC</i> Ptolemaios IX. Soter II. 88 – 81 BC (7 years) | <i>see details above</i> | | 88 BC returned from Cyprus 80 BC died |
| Berenice III. Cleopatra Philopator ♂ 81 – 80 BC (1 year) | Ptolemaios XI. = husband no known children | | took reign after her father died married again and was murdered by her husband Ptolemaios XI. |
| Ptolemaios XI. Alexander II. 80 BC (80 days only) | Berenice III. = queen & widow of Ptolemaios X. | | installed by Sulla, lynched 19 days later by the people of Alexandria for the murder of Berenice III. |
| <i>first rule</i> Ptolemaios XII. Neos Dionysos 80 – 58 BC (22 years) <i>ruled again 55-51 BC (4 years)</i> also called Auletes | Cleopatra V. Tryphaena = queen & sister, died 57 Ptolemaios XIII. = son Ptolemaios XIV. = son Berenice IV. = daughter Cleopatra VI. = daughter, died 58 Cleopatra VII. = daughter Arsinoe IV. = daughter | | born out of wedlock to Ptolemaios IX. Roman Senat accepted as <i>amicus et socius populi Romani</i> lost Cyprus which was governed by his brother to the Romans rule interrupted for 3 years by Cleopatra Berenike IV. but ruled again thereafter for 4 years |
| Berenice IV. Cleopatra Epiphaneia ♂ 58 – 55 BC (3 years) | Seleucus = husband Archelaus = husband no known children | | 58 BC dethroned her father Ptolemaios XII. Cleopatra V. (58-57) ruled jointly with Berenice IV. (58-55) 56-55 BC husband Archelaos was co-regent, he died in battle against Roman Emperor Aulus Gabinius Berenice IV. interrupted rule of Ptolemaios XII. for 3 years Berenice IV. forced to marry Seleucus Kybiosaktes, but had him strangled after 3 years 55 BC killed by her father Ptolemaios XII. who she had dethroned earlier |
| <i>second rule after 80-58 BC</i> Ptolemaios XII. Neos Dionysos 55 – 51 BC (4 years) also called Auletes | <i>see details above</i> | | Rome tried unsuccessfully to annex Egypt, but Egypt was already weak and bought time from Rome by sending 8,000 warriors supporting Roman military campaigns in Palestine and by sending gold to Rome |

Ptolemaic Period

Ptolemaic Rule 306 - 30 BC

| Pharaoh, Period, Names | Queens & Royal Family | Royal Court | General Comments, Politics, Buildings & Burial |
|--|---|-------------|--|
| Cleopatra VII. Thea Philopator ♂ 51 – 30 BC (19 years) | Ptolemaios XIII. = 1 st husband & brother 51-47 BC Ptolemaios XIV. = 2 nd husband & brother 47-44 BC Ptolemaios XV. Caesarion = son & co- ruler 44-30 Marcus Antonius = 3 rd husband in 32 BC Ptolemaios Theos Philopator Philomator = son Cleopatra Selene = twin daughter 3 rd husb. Alexander Helios = twin son 3 rd husband | | brief joint rule with her father Ptolemaios XII. 51 – 47 BC joint rule with husband & brother Ptolemaios XIII. dominant ruler was Cleopatra VII. & real last ruler of Egypt, they took over a country deep in debt from intense borrowings of their father formed close alliance with Rome & supported Pompey which angered Egyptians husband Ptolemaios XIII. planned to murder Cleopatra VII. but murdered Pompey 48 BC Ptolemaios XIII. took Arsinoe IV. as queen and ruled parallel for few months, Pompey successor Cesar supported Cleopatra VII. and captured Arsinoe IV. Ptolemaios XIII. finally drowned in the Nile during his escape 47 BC married her 11 year old brother Ptolemaios XIV. joint rule 47 – 44 BC 44 – 30 BC joint rule with her 3 old son Ptolemaios XV. Caesarion son of Ceasar 48 – 47 BC Arsinoe IV. in opposition to Cleopatra VII. 48 BC Hyrcaus II. & Antipater aid Julius Caesar in Alexandria 31 BC sea battle at Actrium between Marcus Antonius & Octavian - Augustus. 30 BC Marcus Antonius & Cleopatra killed themselves during attack of Alexandria Egypt got annexed by Rome after conquering Alexandria |

List of Nubian Kings – Naqata Period

| Naqata Period Kings | Throne Name | Reign approx | Years | Comments |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------|--|
| Atlanersa | Khu-ka-Re | 653 – 643 | 10 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Senkamanisken | Se-kheper-en-Re | 643 – 623 | 20 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Anlamani | Ankh-ka-Re | 623 – 593 | 30 | son of Senkamanisken, during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Aspalta | Meri-ka-Re | 593 – 568 | 25 | son of Senkamanisken, during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Amtalqa, Aramatleqo | Wadj-ka-Re | 568 – 555 | 13 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Malemaqen | Sekhem-ka-Re | 555 – 542 | 13 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Analmaye, Analmaaje | | 542 – 538 | 4 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais |
| Amani-nataki-lebte | Aa-kheper-Re | 538 – 519 | 19 | during Lower Egypt 26 th dynasty in Sais & Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Karakamani | | 519 – 510 | 9 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Amanistabara-qo | Setep-ka-Re | 510 – 487 | 23 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Siaspi-qo | Segerekh-tawy-Re | 487 – 468 | 19 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Nasakhima, Nasakhma | | 468 – 463 | 5 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Makewiehamani, Malowijebamani | Kheper-ka-Re | 463 – 435 | 28 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Talakhamani | | 435 – 431 | 4 | son of Makewiehamani, 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Aman-nete-yerike Arikamanionte | Nefer-ib-Re | 431 – 405 | 26 | son of Makewiehamani, 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Baskakeren | | 405 – 404 | 1 | 1 st Persian 27 th dynasty |
| Harelintef, Harsijotef | Sa-meri-amun | 404 – 369 | 35 | 1 st Persian 28 th & 29 th & 30 th dynasty in Sais & Mendes & Sebennytos |
| Piankhalara | | 369 – 350 | 19 | 1 st Persian 29 th & 30 th dynasty in Mendes & Sebennytos |
| Akhratan, Achariten | Nefer-ib-Re | 350 – 335 | 15 | 1 st Persian 29 th & 30 th dynasty in Mendes & Sebennytos |
| Nastaren | Ankh-ka-Re | 335 - 310 | 25 | 2 nd Persian 31 st dynasty |
| Amantihukhi, Aktisanes | Men-maat-Re Setep-amun | 310 - 295 | 15 | Macedonian & Ptolemaic period |
| Aryamani | Weser-maat-Re | 295 - 271 | 24 | |
| Kash... | | | | |
| Iry-Piye-qo | | | | |
| Sabrakamani | Khaem-nepet | | | |

List of Nubian Kings – Meroe Period

| Kings | Throne Name | Reign | Comments |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---|
| Ergamenes I, Arkamani-qo | Khnum-ib-Re | around 270 | first king buried in Meroe, during Ptolemaios II |
| Amanislo | Ankh-nefer-ib-Re | | |
| Amanitecha | Men-ib-Re ? | | |
| Shese-pankhen-amen | Setep-en-Re | around 280 | |
| Arnekhamani | Kheper-ka-Re | around 220 | Name copied of Ptolemaios IV. |
| Arqamani, Ergamenes II. | Djeret – ankh-amun | around 200 | |
| Adikhalamani | Tit-en-Re | around 200 | |
| ...mer...t | | | Meroe pyramid beg. N8 damaged name |
| Shanakdakheto - <i>queen</i> | | | first dated Meroe inscription |
| Tanyidamani | Tanyidamani | | |
| Naqyrjinsan... | | | |
| Ka-nakht-... | | | |
| Aqrakamani | | | |
| Teriteqas | | around 25 | |
| Amanirenas - <i>queen</i> | | | Queen of Teriteqa, attack by Romans which she fought back |
| Amanishakheto - <i>queen</i> | | after 25 | |
| Nawidemak - <i>queen</i> | | | |
| Amanikhabale | | | |
| Natakamani | Kheper-ka-Re | | huge construction activity throughout country |
| Amanitore - <i>queen</i> | Mer-ka-Re | | co-regent with Natakamani |
| Shorakaror | | | |
| Amanikhareqerem | Neb-maat-Re | | |
| Amanitaraqide | | | |
| Aryesebokhe | | | |
| <i>unknown king</i> | | | |
| <i>unknown queen</i> | | | |
| Amanitenmomide | Neb-maat-Re | | |
| Amanikhatashan - <i>queen</i> | | | |
| Tarekeniwal | | | |
| Aritenyesebokhe | Kheper-ka-Re | | |
| Amanichedolo | | | |
| Takideamani | | | |
| Mashadeakhel | | | |
| Teqorideamani | Kheper-ka-Re | 245 – 266 AD | |
| Maloqorebar ? | | | |
| Tamelordeamani | | | |
| Yesebokheamani | | | |
| ?? | | | damaged name in Pyramid beg W139 |
| ?? | | | damaged name(.)p(...)nin |
| Patrapeamani – <i>queen</i> ? | | | |
| Amanipilade – <i>queen</i> ? | | | |